

**TITLES**  
**AND FORMS OF ADDRESS**

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# TITLES

## AND FORMS OF ADDRESS

A GUIDE TO  
THEIR CORRECT USE

\* SIXTH EDITION

ADAM & CHARLES BLACK

4, 5, AND 6 SOHO SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

## INTRODUCTION

THERE are right and wrong ways of using titles and other marks of honour or distinction; or rather, there are as a rule one right and several wrong ways. The right way has generally come about by use extending over a long period among the title-holding classes themselves or those allied to them. Even to these it presents some difficulties, so that some such assistance to their right use as will be found in the following pages should be of service.

It seems desirable to add that the suggestions for letter endings given in the book are not necessarily to be followed rigidly. They may be varied with the writer's own idea of the appropriate.

A note of thanks is due from the editor to those kind correspondents who have suggested additions and improvements, many of them incorporated in this, the sixth, edition.

MARQUESSSES AND MARCHIONESSES— <i>continued</i>	PAGE
Younger Sons . . . . .	57
Daughters . . . . .	57
Wives of Younger Sons . . . . .	59
Widows of Younger Sons . . . . .	60
Children of Younger Sons . . . . .	60
Married Daughters . . . . .	60
Children of Daughters . . . . .	61
 EARLS AND COUNTESSSES	 62
Dowager Countesses . . . . .	63
Eldest Sons . . . . .	64
Daughters . . . . .	65
Younger Sons . . . . .	66
Wives of Younger Sons . . . . .	67
Widows of Younger Sons . . . . .	68
Children of Younger Sons . . . . .	68
Married Daughters . . . . .	68
Children of Daughters . . . . .	69
 VISCOUNTS AND VISCOUNTESSES	 70
Dowager Viscountesses . . . . .	71
Eldest Sons . . . . .	72
Widows of Eldest Sons . . . . .	73
Younger Sons . . . . .	73
Wives of Younger Sons . . . . .	73
Widows of Younger Sons . . . . .	73
Daughters . . . . .	74
Married Daughters . . . . .	74
Children of Sons . . . . .	74
Children of Daughters . . . . .	74
 BARONS AND BARONESESSES	 75
Baronesses in Own Right . . . . .	75
Dowager Baronesses . . . . .	76
Eldest Sons . . . . .	77
Widows of Eldest Sons . . . . .	78
Eldest Sons of Scottish Barons . . . . .	78
Younger Sons . . . . .	79
Wives of Younger Sons . . . . .	79
Widows of Younger Sons . . . . .	79
Daughters . . . . .	79
Married Daughters . . . . .	80
Children of Sons . . . . .	80
Children of Daughters . . . . .	80

# CONTENTS

IX

PAGE

## BARONETS

Widows of Baronets	81
Widows of Baronets re marrying	83
Children	84
Honourables	84
Newly Created Titles	84

## KNIGHTS

Order of the Garter	85
Thistle	85
St Patrick	85
Bath	85
Star of India	86
St Michael and St George	87
Indian Empire	87
Royal Victorian Order	87
Order of the British Empire	88
Knights Bachelor	90
Widows of knights	90
Widows of knights re marrying	90
Honorary Orders of knighthood	90
Newly Created Titles	90
General remarks	90

## CHIEFS OF HIGHLAND CLANS

## IRISH CHIEFTAINS

## ESQUIRES

## DOUBLE NAMES

## MAIDS OF HONOUR

## PRESIDENTS OF SOCIETIES

## PRIVY COUNCILLORS

## THE CHURCHES

### Church of England

#### Spiritual Peers

#### Archbishops

#### Colonial

#### Irish

#### Sgnatures

#### W ves

#### Children

#### Retired

#### B shops

#### Colonial

#### Suffragan

#### Irish

## SUGGESTIONS

ANY suggestions will be gladly received by the  
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# CONTENTS

	PAGE
INTRODUCTION . . . . .	v
ABBREVIATIONS . . . . .	i
SOME PRONUNCIATIONS OF PROPER NAMES . . . . .	24
ROYALTY . . . . .	38
The King . . . . .	38
The Queen . . . . .	39
Royal Princes and Princesses . . . . .	39
Royal Dukes and Duchesses . . . . .	39
THE PEERAGE . . . . .	40
Dowager Peeresses . . . . .	40
Peeresses re-marrying . . . . .	40
Courtesy Titles . . . . .	41
Collaterals . . . . .	41
Conferred Titles . . . . .	41
Life Peers . . . . .	42
Peers not in Parliament . . . . .	42
Peeresses in Own Right . . . . .	43
" " Children of . . . . .	43
" " Husbands of . . . . .	43
Peers' Daughters, Children of . . . . .	44
" " Husbands of . . . . .	44
Devolving Titles . . . . .	44
The Title "Lady" . . . . .	45
The Title "Honourable" . . . . .	45, 84, 90
Business Letters . . . . .	45
DUKES AND DUCHESSSES . . . . .	46
Dowager Duchesses . . . . .	47
Eldest Sons . . . . .	49
Younger Sons . . . . .	49
Daughters . . . . .	49
Wives of Younger Sons . . . . .	51
Widows of Younger Sons . . . . .	52
Children of Younger Sons . . . . .	52
Married Daughters . . . . .	52
Children of Daughters . . . . .	53
MARQUESSSES AND MARCHIONESSSES . . . . .	54
Dowager Marchionesses . . . . .	56
Eldest Sons . . . . .	57



THE CHURCHES— <i>con. cont.</i>	PAGE
Church of England— <i>continued</i>	
Bishops Scottish	105
" Retired	105
" Wives	105
" Children	105
Deans	105
" retired	106
Provosts	106
" retired	106
Archdeacons	106
" retired	107
Canons	107
Prebendaries	107
Other Clergy	108
Titled Clergy	108
Chancellors	109
Roman Catholic Church	109
The Pope	109
Cardinals	110
Cardinal Archbishops	111
Archbishops	111
Bishops	111
" Irish	112
Titular Sees	112
Provosts	113
Canons	113
Monks	113
Abbots	114
Provincials	114
Heads of Colleges	115
Priests	115
Church of Scotland	115
Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly	115
Moderator	116
Ex Moderators	116
Dean of the Thistle and Chapel Royal	117
Other Clergy	117
Eastern Church	117
Patriarchs	117
Metropolitans	117
Archbishops and Bishops	118
Archimandrites	118
The Abbot	118

## THE CHURCHES—*continued*

Other Denominations	118
Jewish Church	118
Ministers	118
Rabbis	119
Rabbi Doctors	119
Chief Rabbi	120

## THE ROYAL NAVY

Admirals of the Fleet	121
Admirals	121
Vice Admirals	121
Rear Admirals	121
Commodores	121
Captains	122
Commanders	122
Lieutenant Commanders	123
Lieutenants	123
Sub-Lieutenants	123
Midshipmen	123
Cadets	123
Titled Officers	123
Chaplains	123
Decorations	124
Civil Branches	124

## THE ARMY

Field Marshals	125
Generals	125
Lieutenant Generals	125
Major Generals	125
Brigadiers	125
Colonels	125
Lieutenant-Colonels	126
Majors	126
Captains	126
Lieutenants	126
Second Lieutenants	126
Retired Officers	126
Chaplains	126
Titled Officers	127
Decorations	127

## THE ROYAL AIR FORCE

Marshals of the Royal Air Force	128
Air Chief Marshals	128
Air Marshals	128

	PAGE
THE ROYAL AIR FORCE,— <i>continued</i>	
Air Vice Marshals	128
Air Commodores	128
Group Captains	128
Wing-Commanders	128
Squadron Leaders	128
Flight Lieutenants	128
Flying Officers	128
Pilot Officers	128
COMPARATIVE RANKS	129
THE LAW	130
Aldermen	130
Attorneys-General	130
Colonial Judges	130
H.M. Lieutenants of Counties	130
Judges	131
Judges of the County Court	131
Judges of Court of Session in Scotland	132
Justices of the Peace	132
King's Counsel	132
Lady Mayoresses	132
Law Lords	132
Lieutenants of Counties	133
Lord Advocate of Scotland	133
Lord of Appeal in-Ordinary	133
Lord Chancellor	133
Lord Chief Justice	133
Lord Justice of Appeal	134
Lord Justice-Clerk	134
Lord Justice-General of Scotland	134
Lord Lieutenants of Counties	134
Lord Mayors	134
Lord Provosts	135
Lord of Session	135
Master of the Rolls	135
Masters of the Supreme Court	135
Mayoresses	136
Majors	136
President of the Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division	136
Provosts of Scottish Cities	136
Recorders	136
Serjeants-at Law	137
Sheriffs	137

	PAGE
<b>DECORATIONS AND HONOURS</b>	<b>138</b>
The Fighting Services	138
Victoria Cross	138
Distinguished Service Order	138
Distinguished Service Cross	138
Efficiency Decoration	138
Military Cross	138
Distinguished Conduct Medal	138
Military Medal	138
Distinguished Flying Cross	138
Air Force Cross	138
Royal Naval Reserve Decoration	138
George Cross	138
George Medal	138
Volunteer Officers' Decoration	138
Territorial Officers' Decoration	138
Order of Merit	138
Imperial Service Order	139
Order of the Companions of Honour	139
Royal Order of Victoria and Albert	139
Imperial Order of the Crown of India	139
Royal Red Cross	139
Sundry Distinctions	139
 <b>THE UNIVERSITIES</b>	 <b>141 146</b>
Chancellors	141
Vice-Chancellors	141
High Stewards	142
Deputy High Stewards	142
Directors	142
Masters	142
Mistresses	142
Presidents	142
Principals	142
Provosts	142
Rectors	142
Wardens	142
Deans	142
Professors	143
Degrees	143
Doctors	143
Lesser Degrees	144
 <b>DIPLOMATIC AND GOVERNMENT SERVICES</b>	 <b>146</b>
Ambassadors	147
	147

	PAGE
DIPLOMATIC AND GOVERNMENT SERVICES— <i>continued</i>	
Chairman of the London County Council . . . . .	147
Chargés d'Affaires . . . . .	148
Consuls . . . . .	148
Envoys-Extraordinary and Ministers-Pleipotentiary . . . . .	148
Governors-General . . . . .	149
Governors . . . . .	149
Lieutenant-Governors . . . . .	149
Lord Chamberlain . . . . .	149
Lord Privy Seal . . . . .	149
Members of Parliament . . . . .	149
Ministers Resident . . . . .	149
Prime Ministers . . . . .	149
Residents . . . . .	149
Viceroy . . . . .	150
INDEX . . . . .	151

## ABBREVIATIONS

A.A.D.C.	Air Aide-de-camp
A.A.F.	Auxiliary Air Force
A.A.G.	Assistant Adjutant General
A.A.I.	Associate of the Auctioneers' Institute
A.B.	Bachelor of Arts able bodied seaman
A.C.A.	Associate of the Institute of Chartered Accountants.
A.C.C.	Army Catering Corps
A.C.C.S.	Associate of the Corporation of Certified Secretaries
A.C.G.	Assistant Chaplain General
A.C.G.I.	Associate of City and Guilds of London Institute.
A.C.I.A.	Associate of the Corporation of Insurance Agents
A.C.I.B.	Associate of the Corporation of Insurance Brokers
A.C.I.G.S.	Assistant Chief of the Imperial General Staff
A.C.I.S.	Associate of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries
A.C.S.	Additional Curates Society
A.D.C.	Aide-de-camp
A.D. Corps	Army Dental Corps
A.D.G.B.	Air Defence of Great Britain
A.D.M.S.	Assistant Director of Medical Services
A.D.O.S.	Assistant Director of Ordnance Services
A.D.V.S.	Assistant Director of Veterinary Services
A.E.A.	Air Efficiency Award
A.E.C.	Army Educational Corps
A.E.R.A.	Associate Engraver Royal Academy
A.E.U.	Amalgamated Engineering Union
A.F.A.S.	Associate of the Faculty of Architects and Surveyors
A.F.C.	Air Force Cross
A.F.M.	Air Force Medal
A.F.R.Ae.S.	Associate Fellow Royal Aeronautical Society
A.F.S.	Auxiliary Fire Service Atlantic Ferry Service
A.G.	Attorney General, Adjutant-General.
A.G.I.	Associate Institute of Certified Grocers
A.G.S.M.	Associate of the Guildhall School of Music
A.I.A.	Associate Institute of Actuaries
A.I.A.A.	Architect Member of the Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors

A I A C.	Associate of the Institute of Company Accountants
A.I.A.E.	Associate Institution of Automobile Engineers
A I A S	Associate Member of the Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors
A I B D	Associate Institute of British Decorators
A I C.	Associate of the Institute of Chemistry
A I C E	Associate of the Institution of Civil Engineers
A I C S	Associate of the Institute of Chartered Shipbrokers
A I F	Australian Imperial Forces
A I Fire E	Associate Institute of Fire Engineers
A I G	<i>Adjutant Inspector General</i>
A I H A	Associate of Institute of Hospital Almoners
A I I A	Associate of the Institute of Industrial Administration
A I Mech E	Associate of Institution of Mechanical Engineers
A I M T A	Associate of Institute of Municipal Treasurers and Accountants
A Inst P	Associate of the Institute of Physics
A I S A	Associate Incorporated Secretaries Association.
A I Struct E	Associate of Institute of Structural Engineers
A K C.	Associate of King's College, London
A L A	Associate of the Library Association
A L A A	Associate of the London Association of Certified Accountants
Alban	(Bishop of) St Albans
A L C M	Associate of the London College of Music
A L I	Argyll Light Infantry
A L S	Associate of the Linnean Society
A M	<i>Ante Meridiem</i> (before mid-day) <i>Anno Abundis</i> (in the year of the world) Master of Arts Alpes Maritimes Albert Medal
A M A	Assistant Masters Association American Medical Association.
A M G O T	Allied Military Government of Occupied Territories
A M I A E	Associate Member Institution of Automobile Engineers
A M I C E.	Associate Member of Institute of Civil Engineers
A N I Chem. E.	Associate Member of the Institute of Chemical Engineers
A M I E E.	Associate Member of Institute of Electrical Engineers
A M I Fire E.	Associate Member Institute of Fire Engineers
A M I Gas E.	Associate Member of the Institute of Gas Engineers

A.M.I.Loco.E	Associate of the Institute of Locomotive Engineers.
A.M.I.Mar.E	Associate Member Institute of Marine Engineers
A.M.I.Mech.E	Associate Member of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers
A.M.Inst.T.E	Associate Member of the Institute of Transport Engineers
A.M.I.Struct.E.	Associate Member Institute of Structural Engineers
A.N.A.	Associate National Academician (America)
Anon	Anonymously
ANZAC	Australian and New Zealand Army Corps
A.O.D.	Army Ordnance Department
A.P.D.	Army Pay Department.
A.P.S.	Aborigines Protection Society
A.P.S.S.	Army Printing and Stationery Services
A.P.T.C.	Army Physical Training Corps
A.Q.M.G.	Assistant Quartermaster General
A.R.A.	Associate Royal Academy
A.R.A.M.	Associate Royal Academy of Music.
A.R.B.C.	Associate Royal British Colonial Society of Artists
A.R.C.A.	(Associate Royal College of Art
A.R.C.E.	(Associate Royal Cambrian Academy
A.R.C.I.	Academical Rank of Civil Engineers
A.R.C.M.	Associate of the Royal Colonial Institute
A.R.C.O.	Associate of the Royal College of Music.
A.R.C.S.	Associate Royal College of Organists
A.R.E.	Associate Royal College of Science
A.R.I.B.A.	Associate Royal Society of Painter Etchers
A.R.I.S.	Associate Royal Institute of British Architects
A.R.P.	Associate Royal Society of Miniature Painters
A.R.P.C.	Air Raid Precautions
A.R.P.O.	Air Raid Precautions Controller
A.R.P.S.	Air Raid Precautions Officer
A.R.R.C.	Associate Royal Photographic Society
A.R.S.A.	Associate Royal Red Cross
A.R.San.I.	Associate Royal Scottish Academy
A.R.S.I.	Associate Royal Sanitary Institute
A.R.S.M.	Associate of the Royal Society of Literature
A.R.V.A.	Associate Royal School of Mines
	Associate Incorporated Association Rating and Valuation Officers
A.R.W.A.	Associate Royal West of England Academy
A.R.W.S.	Associate Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours
A.S.A.A.	Associate Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors



A.S.A.M.	Associate Society of Art Masters
Ass. Com. Gen.	Assistant-Commissary General
Assoc. I.Min. E.	Associate of the Institute of Mining Engineers
Assoc. I.N.A.	Associate Institution of Naval Architects.
Assoc. I.S.I.	Associate of Iron and Steel Institute
Assoc. M.I.Min.E.	Associate Member of the Institute of Mining Engineers
Assoc. M.Inst. Gas E.	Associate Member Institution of Gas Engineers
Assoc. Sc.	Associate in Science.
A.T.C.	Air Training Corps
A.T.C.L.	Associate of Trinity College of Music, London
A.T.S.	Auxiliary Territorial Service
A.V.D.	Army Veterinary Department.
A.W.H.A.	Australian Women's Home Army
B.A.	Bachelor of Arts.
B.A.O.	Bachelor of Obstetrics
B.A.O.R.	British Army on the Rhine
B.B.C.	British Broadcasting Corporation.
B.C.	Before Christ; British Columbia
B.C.E.	Bachelor of Civil Engineering
B.Chir.	Bachelor of Surgery
B.C.L.	Bachelor of Civil Law
B.C.S.	Bengal Civil Service.
B.D.	Bachelor of Divinity
B.E.M.	British Empire Medal
B.E.N.A.	British Empire Naturalists' Association.
B.Eng.	Bachelor of Engineering
B.G.M.	British Gallantry Medal
B.I.F.	British Industries Fair
B.Litt.	Bachelor of Letters
B.L.L.	Bachelor of Laws
B.M.	Bachelor of Medicine, Oxford University
B.M.A.	British Medical Association
B.Mus.	Bachelor of Music.
B.O.A.C.	British Overseas Airways Corporation.
B.Phil.	Bachelor of Philosophy
B.R.C.S.	British Red Cross Society
B.S.	Bachelor of Surgery
B.Sc.	Bachelor of Science
Bt.	Baronet.
B.Th.	Bachelor of Theology
C.A.	County Alderman, Chartered Accountant (Scotland)

# ABBREVIATIONS

5

Cantab	Of Cambridge University
Cantuar	(Archbishop of) Canterbury
Carlisl	(B shop of) Carlisle
C.B	Companion of the Bath, Confined to Barracks
C.B.C.	Canadian Broadcasting Corporation
C.B.E.	Commander Order of the British Empire
C.B.S.A.	Clay B rd Shooting Association
C.C	County Councillor; Cricket Club Cycling Club County Court
C.D	Civil Defence
C.E	Civil Engineer
C.E.M.A.	Council for the Encouragement of Music and the Arts
C.E.T.S.	Church of England Temperance Society
C.F	Chaplain to the Forces
Cf	Compare
C.G.M.	Conspicuous Gallantry Medal
C.H	Companion of Honour
Ch.B	Bachelor of Surgery
Ch.M	Master of Surgery
C.I	Imperial Order of the Crown of India
Cicestr	(B shop of) Chichester
C.I.D.	Criminal Investigation Department
C.I.E.	Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire
C.I.Mech.E.	Companion of the Institute of Mechanical En- gineers
C in-C.	Commander in-Chief
C.I.V.	City Imperial Volunteers
C.J	Chief Justice
C.L	Commander of Order of Leopold
C.M	Master in Surgery
C.M.G.	Certificated Master
C.M.S.	Companion of St Michael and St. George
C.O	Church Missionary Society
Col Sergt	Commanding Officer Colonial Office
Comdt	Colour Sergeant
Comm	Commandant
Comr	Commander
Comy Gen	Commissioner
C.O.O.	Commissary General
Corp	Chief Ordnance Officer
Corr Mem or Fell	Corporal
C.O.S.	Corresponding Member or Fellow
C.P.A.	Charity Organization Society
C.P.R.	Certified Public Accountant
	Canadian Pacific Railway

## 6      TITLES AND FORMS OF ADDRESS

C.P.S.	Keeper of the Privy Seal
C.Q.M.S.	Company Quartermaster-Sergeant.
C.S.	Civil Service.
C.S.C.	Constitutional Service Cross
C.S.I.	Companion of the Order of the Star of India
C.S.M.	Company Sergeant Major
C.S.S.R.	Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer (Redemptorist Order)
C.U.	Cambridge University
C.U.A.C.	Cambridge University Athletic Club
C.U.B.C.	Cambridge University Boating Club
C.U.C.C.	Cambridge University Cricket Club
C.U.D.S.	Cambridge University Dramatic Society
C.U.F.C.	Cambridge University Football Club.
C.V.O.	Commander of the Royal Victorian Order
D.A.A.G.	Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.
D.A.D.O.S.	Deputy Assistant Director of Ordnance Services.
D.A.D.Q.	Deputy Assistant Director of Quartering
D.A.G.	Deputy Adjutant-General.
D.A.Q.M.G.	Deputy Assistant-Quartermaster-General.
D.A.R.	Daughters of the American Revolution.
D.B.E.	Dame Commander Order of the British Empire.
D.C.L.	Doctor of Civil Law
D.C.M.	Distinguished Conduct Medal.
D.C.T.	Doctor of Christian Theology.
D.C.V.O.	Dame Commander of the Royal Victorian Order
D.D.	Doctor of Divinity
D.D.M.S.	Deputy Director of Medical Services.
D.D.S.	Doctor of Dental Surgery
D.Eng.	Doctor of Engineering
D.F.C.	Distinguished Flying Cross.
D.G.	( <i>Dei Gratia</i> ) by the grace of God Dragoon Guards
D.G.M.S.	Director-General of Medical Services.
D.G.M.W.	Director-General of Military Works
D.L.	Deputy Lieutenant.
D.L.I.	Durham Light Infantry
D.Litt. or D.Lit.	Doctor of Literature.
D.M.	Doctor of Medicine, Oxford University
D.M.R.E.	Doctor Medical Radiology and Electrolgy
D.M.S.	Director of Medical Services.
Doc. Eng.	Doctor of Engineering
D.O.M.	Deo Optimo Maximo
D.O.S.	Director of Ordnance Services.
D.P.H.	Diploma in Public Health.

D Phil	Doctor of Philosophy
Dr	Doctor; Debtor
D R C O G	Diploma of Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists
Dr Univ Par	Doctor of University of Paris
D S C.	Distinguished Service Cross
D Sc.	Doctor of Science
D.S.M	Distinguished Service Medal
D S O	Companion of the Distinguished Service Order
D Theol	Doctor of Theology
Dunelm	(Bishop of) Durham.
Ebor	(Archbishop of) York
E C U	English Church Union
E.D	Efficiency Decoration
E G M	Empire Gallantry Medal
E I	East Indian
E I C S	East India Company's Service
E M	Earl Marshal
E N S A	Entertainments National Services Association
E R	<i>Edvardus Rex</i> (King Edward)
F.A	Football Association
F.A.A	Fleet Air Arm
F.A.C.S	Fellow American College of Surgeons
F A G S	Fellow American Geographical Society
F.A.I	Fellow Auctioneers Institute
F A I I	Fellow Australian Insurance Institute
F A L P A	Fellow Incorporated Society Auctioneers and Landed Property Agents
F A N Y S	First Aid Nursing Yeomanry Service
F.A.S	Fellow Antiquarian Society
F A S B	Fellow Asiatic Society of Bengal.
F B A	Fellow British Academy
F B A A	Fellow of the British Association of Accountants and Auditors
F.B.I	Federation of British Industries
F B O A	Fellow British Optical Association
F B O U	Fellow British Ornithologists Union.
F B S	Fellow Botanical Society
F B S E	Fellow Botanical Society Edinburgh
F C A	Fellow Institute of Chartered Accountants
F C C S	Fellow Corporation of Certified Secretaries
F C G I	Fellow City and Guilds of London Institute
F C I A	Fellow Corporation of Insurance Agents

F.C.I.B.	Fellow Corporation of Insurance Brokers.
F.C.I.	Fellow Chartered Insurance Institute.
F.C.I.S.	Fellow Chartered Institute of Secretaries
F.C.P.	Fellow College of Preceptors
F.C.R.A.	Fellow Corporation of Accountants
F.C.S.	Fellow Chemical Society
F.C.S.I.	Fellow of Chartered Surveyors' Institute.
F.C.T.B.	Fellow College of Teachers of the Blind.
F.C.W.A.	Fellow Institute of Costs and Works Accountants
F.E.I.S.	Fellow Educational Institute of Scotland
F.E.S.	Fellow Entomological Society
F.F.A.	Fellow Faculty of Actuaries
F.F.A.S.	Fellow Faculty of Architects and Surveyors
F.F.I.	Fellow Faculty of Insurance.
F.G.I.	Fellow Institute of Certified Grocers
F.G.O.	Fellow Guild of Organists
F.G.S.	Fellow Geological Society
F.H.A.S.	Fellow Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland
F.H.S.	Fellow Historical Society
F.I.A.	Fellow Institute of Actuaries.
F.I.A.A.	Fellow Architect Member Incorporated Associa- tion of Architects and Surveyors.
F.I.A.C.	Fellow Institute of Company Accountants.
F.I.Arb.	Fellow Institute of Arbitrators
F.I.A.S.	Fellow Surveyor Member Incorporated Associa- tion of Architects and Surveyors
F.I.B.D.	Fellow Institute of British Decorators
F.I.C.	Fellow Institute of Chemistry
F.I.C.A.	Fellow Institute of Chartered Accountants
F.I.C.S.	Fellow Institute of Chartered Shipbrokers
F.I.D.	Fellow Institute of Directors
F.I.F.	Fellow Institute of Fuels
F.I.H.	Fellow Institute of Hygiene
F.I.I.A.	Fellow Institute of Industrial Administration
F.I.Inst.	Fellow Imperial Institute
F.I.L.	Fellow Institute of Languages
F.I.M.T.A.	Fellow of Institute of Municipal Treasurers and Accountants
F.Inc.S.T.	Fellow Incorporated Society of Shorthand Teachers
F.Inst.P.	Fellow Institute of Physics
F.I.O.	Fellow Institute of Ophthalmic Opticians
F.I.O.B.	Fellow Institute of Builders
F.I.P.I.	Fellow Institute of Patentees (Incorporated)
F.I.P.S.	Fellow Institute of Private Secretaries.

F.I.S.A.	Fellow Incorporated Secretaries' Association.
F.I.S.E.	Fellow Institution of Structural Engineers.
F.I.W.T.	Fellow Institute of Wireless Technology.
F.J.I.	Fellow Institute of Journalists.
F.K.C.	Fellow King's College.
F.L.A.	Fellow Library Association.
F.L.A.A.	Fellow London Association of Certified Accountants.
F.L.A.S.	Fellow Land Agents' Society.
F.L.G.A.	Fellow Local Government Association.
F.L.S.	Fellow Linnean Society.
F.M.	Field-Marshal.
F.M.S.	Federated Malay States.
F.O.	Foreign Office.
F.O.	Field Officer.
F.Phys.S.	Fellow Physical Society.
F.P.S.	Fellow Philosophical Society; Philharmonic Society; Philological Society.
F.R.Ac.S.	Fellow Royal Aeronautical Society.
F.R.A.I.	Fellow Royal Anthropological Institute.
F.R.A.M.	Fellow Royal Academy of Music.
F.R.A.S.	Fellow Royal Astronomical Society; Royal Asiatic Society.
F.R.B.S.	Fellow Royal Botanic Society.
F.R.C.I.	Fellow Royal Colonial Institute.
F.R.C.M.	Fellow Royal College of Music.
F.R.C.O.	Fellow Royal College of Organists.
F.R.C.O.G.	Fellow of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists.
F.R.C.P.	Fellow Royal College of Physicians.
F.R.C.P.E.	Fellow Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh.
F.R.C.P.I.	Fellow Royal College of Physicians of Ireland.
F.R.C.S.	Fellow Royal College of Surgeons.
F.R.C.S.E.	Fellow Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.
F.R.C.S.I.	Fellow Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland.
F.R.C.V.S.	Fellow Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.
F.R.Ec.S.	Fellow Royal Economic Society.
F.R.E.S.	Fellow Royal Empire Society.
F.R.F.P.S.G.	Fellow Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons (Glasgow).
F.R.G.S.	Fellow Royal Geographical Society.
F.R.Hist.S.	Fellow Royal Historical Society.
F.R.H.S.	Fellow Royal Horticultural Society.
F.R.I.	Fellow Royal Institution.
F.R.I.B.A.	Fellow Royal Institute of British Architects.

F.R.Met.S.	Fellow Royal Meteorological Society
F.R.M.S.	Fellow Royal Microscopical Society
F.R.N.S.A.	Fellow Royal Navy School of Architecture
F.R.P.S.	Fellow Royal Photographic Society
F.R.P.S.L.	Fellow Royal Philatelic Society London,
F.R.S.	Fellow Royal Society
F.R.S.A.	Fellow Royal Society of Arts
F.R.S.A.I.	Fellow Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland
F.R.San.I.	Fellow Royal Sanitary Institute
F.R.S.C.	Fellow Royal Society of Canada
F.R.S.E.	Fellow Royal Society of Edinburgh
F.R.S.G.S.	Fellow Royal Scottish Geographical Society
F.R.S.L.	Fellow Royal Society of Literature.
F.R.S.S.A.	Fellow Royal Scottish Society of Arts
F.R.S.S.I.	Fellow Royal Statistical Society of Ireland
F.R.U.I.	Fellow Royal University of Ireland
F.R.V.A.	Fellow Incorporated Association of Rating and Valuation Officers
F.S.A.	Fellow Society of Antiquaries
F.S.A.A.	Fellow Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors
F.S.Arc.	Fellow Society of Architects.
F.S.A.Scot.	Fellow Society of Antiquaries of Scotland
F.S.I.	Fellow Chartered Surveyors Institution
F.S.M.C.	Fellow Spectacle Makers Company
F.S.S.	Fellow Statistical Society
F.S.Sc.A.	Fellow Society of Science and Art of London
F.T.C.D.	Fellow Trinity College Dublin.
F.T.C.L.	Fellow Trinity College of Music London
F.T.I.	Fellow Textile Institute
F.Z.S.	Fellow Zoological Society
F.Z.S.Scot.	Fellow Zoological Society of Scotland.
G.B.E.	Knight or Dame Grand Cross Order of the British Empire
G.C.	George Cross
G.C.B.	Knight Grand Cross of the Bath
G.C.H.	Knight Grand Cross of Hanover
G.C.I.E.	Knight Grand Commander of the Indian Empire
G.C.M.G.	Knight Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George
G.C.S.I.	Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India
G.C.V.O.	Knight Grand Cross of Royal Victorian Order
G.C.A.O.	Knight or Dame) Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order
G.F.T.U.	General Federation of Trade Unions

GM	George Medal
GMC	General Medical Council
GOC	General Officer Commanding
GOC. in C.	General Officer Commanding in Chief
GPh	Graduate in Pharmacy
GR	Georgius Rex (King George)
Grad. I.A.E.	Graduate Institution of Automobile Engineers
GRCM	Graduate Royal College of Music
GRSM	Graduate Royal School of Music
H.A.C.	Honourable Artillery Company
H.B.M.	His Britannic Majesty
H.E.	His Excellency
H.E.H.	His (or Her) Exalted Highness
H.E.I.C.	Honourable East India Company
H.E.I.C.S.	Honourable East India Company's Service
H.F.R.A.	Honorary Fellow of the Royal Academy
H.G.	Home Guard
H.H.	His (or Her) Highness, His Holiness
H.I.H.	His (or Her) Imperial Highness
H.I.M.	His (or Her) Imperial Majesty
H.L.I.	Highland Light Infantry
H.M.	His (or Her) Majesty
H.M.A.S.	His Majesty's Australian Ship
H.M.C.S.	His Majesty's Canadian Ship
H.M.I.	His Majesty's Inspector
H.M.I.S.	His Majesty's Indian Ship
H.M.S.	His Majesty's Ship
H.M.S.O.	His Majesty's Stationery Office
Hon.	Honourable honorary
Hon. F.R.A.M.	Honorary Fellow Royal Academy of Music
Hon. M.I.A.E.	Honorary Member Institution Automobile Engineers
Hon. R.A.M.	Honorary Member Royal Academy of Music
H.R.A.	Honorary Royal Academician
H.R.C.A.	Honorary Member Royal Cambrian Academy
H.R.H.	His (or Her) Royal Highness
H.R.H.A.	Honorary Member of Royal Hibernian Academy
H.R.S.A.	Honorary Member of Royal Scottish Academy
H.S.H.	His (or Her) Serene Highness
I.A.	Indian Army
I.A.A.A.	Irish Amateur Athletic Association
I.A.A.M.	Incorporated Association of Assistant Masters
I.A.E.	Institution of Automobile Engineers



I.A.L.	Irish Academy of Letters
I.B.E.	Institute of British Engineers
I.C.E.	Institute of Civil Engineers.
I.C.I.	Imperial Chemical Industries
I.C.S.	Indian Civil Service
I.E.E.	Institution of Electrical Engineers
I.F.S.	Irish Free State
I.H.S.	<i>Jesus Hominum Salvator</i> (Jesus the Saviour of Men) more correctly <i>IHS</i> , the first three letters of the name of Jesus in Greek.
I.L.O.	International Labour Office
I.L.P.	Independent Labour Party
I.M.A.	Indian Military Academy
I.M.D.	Indian Medical Department.
I.M.E.A.	Incorporated Municipal Electrical Association.
I.Med.E.	Institute of Mechanical Engineers
I.M.N.S.	Imperial Military Nursing Service.
I.M.S.	Indian Medical Service
I.M.T.	Institute of Motor Trade.
I.N.A.	Institution of Naval Architects
Inst.Act.	Institute of Actuaries
Inst.C.E.	Institution of Civil Engineers
Inst.E.E.	Institution of Electrical Engineers.
Inst.M.E.	Institute of Marine Engineers.
Inst.Mech.E.	Institution of Mechanical Engineers
I.O.G.T.	International Order of Good Templars
I.O.O.F.	Independent Order of Oddfellows
I.O.P.	Institute Painters in Oil Colours
I.O.U.	I owe you.
I.S.C.	Indian Staff Corps.
I.S.M.	Imperial Service Medal.
I.S.O.	Imperial Service Order
I.S.R.	Indian State Railways
J (JJ)	Justice (Justices)
J.A.	Judge-Advocate
J.A.G.	Judge Advocate-General.
J.G.T.C.	Junior Girls Training Corps
J.P.	Justice of the Peace.
J.T.C.	Junior Training Corps
K.A.R.	King's African Rifles
K.B.	Knight of the Bath (seldom used now)
K.B.E.	Knight Commander Order of the British Empire
K.C.	King's Counsel.
K.C.B.	Knight Commander of the Bath.

A.C.C.	Commander of Order of Crown Belgian and Congo Free State
K.C.H.	Knight Commander of Hanover
K.C.I.E.	Knight Commander of the Indian Empire
K.C.L.	King's College London
K.C.M.G.	Knight Commander of St Michael and St George
K.C.S.I.	Knight Commander of the Star of India
K.C.V.O.	Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order
K.D.G.	King's Dragoon Guards
K.E.H.	King Edward's Horse
K.G.	Knight of the Order of the Garter
K.G.F.	Knight of the Golden Fleece
K.H.	Knight of Hanover
K.H.C.	Hon. Chaplain to the King
K.H.P.	Hon. Physician to the King
K.H.S.	Hon. Surgeon to the King Knight of the Holy Sepulchre
K.I.H.	Kaiser's Hind Medal
K.L.H.	Knight of the Legion of Honour
K.O.R.R.	King's Own Royal Regiment
K.O.S.B.	King's Own Scottish Borderers
K.O.Y.L.I.	King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry
K.P.	Knight of the Order of St Patrick
K.P.M.	King's Police Medal
K.R.C.	Knight of the Red Cross
K.R.R.	King's Royal Rifles
K.R.R.C.	King's Royal Rifle Corps
K.S.	King's Scholar
K.S.G.	Knight of St Gregory
K.S.L.I.	King's Shropshire Light Infantry
K.T.	Knight of the Order of the Thistle
Kt. or Knt	Knight.
L.A.C.	London Athletic Club
L.A.H. (Dublin)	Licentiate of Apothecaries Hall Dublin
L.A.M.	London Academy of Music
L.C.C.	London County Council.
L.Ch.	Licentiate in Surgery
L.C.J.	Lord Chief Justice
L.C.P.	Licentiate of the College of Preceptors
L.D.v.	Licentiate in Divinity
L.D.S.	Licentiate in Dental Surgery
L.F.B.	London Fire Brigade
L.F.P.S.	Licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons

L.G.U.	Ladies Golf Union
L.H.D.	( <i>Literarum Humanarum Doctor</i> ) Doctor of Literature
L.I.	Light Infantry
Lic. Med.	Licentiate in Medicine
Lit.	Literature Literary —
Lit.D.	Doctor of Literature
Lit.Hum.	( <i>Literarum Humanarum</i> ) Study of Classics
Litt.D.	Doctor of Literature
L.J.	Lord Justice
L.L.A.	Lady Literate in Arts
LL.B.	Bachelor of Laws
LL.D.	Doctor of Laws
LL.M.	Master of Laws
L.M.	Licentiate in Midwifery
L.M.S.S.A.	Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery Society of Apothecaries London.
L.P.T.B.	London Passenger Transport Board.
L.R.A.M.	Licentiate Royal Academy of Music
L.R.B.	London Rifle Brigade
L.R.C.M.	Licentiate Royal College of Music
L.R.C.P.	Licentiate Royal College of Physicians
L.R.C.P.E.	Licentiate Royal College of Physicians Edinburgh
L.R.C.P.I.	Licentiate Royal College of Physicians Ireland
L.R.C.S.	Licentiate Royal College of Surgeons
L.R.C.S.E.	Licentiate Royal College of Surgeons Edinburgh.
L.R.C.S.I.	Licentiate Royal College of Surgeons Ireland.
L.R.C.V.S.	Licentiate Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons
L.R.F.P.S.	Licentiate of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons Glasgow
L.S.A.	Licentiate Society of Apothecaries
L.S.O.	London Symphony Orchestra.
L.T.C.L.	Licentiate Trinity College of Music, London.
L.Th.	Licentiate in Theology
L.T.M.	Licentiate of Tropical Medicine
LU.O.T.C.	London University Officers' Training Corps
M.	Monsieur
M.A.	Master of Arts
M.A.A.	Motor Agents Association.
M.A.B.	Metropolitan Asylums Board
M.A.B.Y.	Metropolitan Association for Befriending Young Servants
M.A.I.	Master of Engineering ( <i>Magister in Arte Ingeniaria</i> )
M.A.O.	Master of Obstetric Art.
M.A.S.	Master of Applied Science
M.B.	Bachelor of Medicine.

M B E	Member Order of the British Empire
M.B.O.U	Member British Ornithologists' Union
M C	Military Cross
M C C	Marylebone Cricket Club
M Ch	Master in Surgery
M Ch D	Master in Dental Surgery
M Ch Orth	Master in Orthopaedic Surgery
M C L	Master of Civil Law
M C M E S	Member Civil and Mech Engineers' Society
M Com	Master of Commerce
M C P	Member of Colonial Parliament, Member of College of Preceptors
M C S	Madras Civil Service
M.D	Doctor of Medicine
M D S	Master in Dental Surgery
M E	Mining Engineer
M E C	Member Executive Council
M E F	Mediterranean Expeditionary Force
M E I C	Member Engineering Institute of Canada
M Eng	Master of Engineering
M F H	Master of Foxhounds
M G I	Member Institute of Certified Grocers
M H	Master of Hygiene (Liverpool University)
M H A	Member of House of Assembly
M H K	Member of the House of Keys
M H R	Member House of Representatives
M H S	Ministry of Home Security
M Hy	Master of Hygiene
M I A E	Member Institute of Automobile Engineers
M I Chem E	Member Institutions of Chemical Engineers
M I E E	Member Institute of Electrical Engineers
M I Fire E	Member Institute of Fire Engineers
M I Loco E	Member Institute of Locomotive Engineers
M I Mar E	Member Institute of Marine Engineers
M I Mech E	Member Institution of Mechanical Engineers
M I Min E	Member Institute of Mining Engineers
M I M M	Member Institute of Mining and Metallurgy
M I M T	Member Institute of the Motor Trade
M I N A	Member Institution of Naval Architects
M Inst B E	Member Institute of British Engineers
M Inst C E	Member Institution of Civil Engineers
M Inst Gas E	Member Institution of Gas Engineers
M Inst M E	Member Institution of Mining Engineers
M Inst Met.	Member Institute of Metals
M Inst P T	Member Institute of Petroleum Technologists

M.Inst.R.A.	Member Institute of Registered Architects
M.Inst.T	Member Institute of Transport.
M.Inst.W.E.	Member Institution of Water Engineers
M.I.O.B.	Member Institute of Builders.
M.I.P.E.	Member Institution of Production Engineers
M.I.S.I.	Member Iron and Steel Institute.
M.I.Struct.E.	Member Institute Structural Engineers
M.I.W.T	Member Institute of Wireless Technology
M.J.I.	Member Institute of Journalists
M.J.S.	Member Japan Society
M.K.W.	Military Knight of Windsor
M.L.	Licentiate in Medicine.
M.L.A.	Member Legislative Assembly
M.L.C.	Member Legislative Council.
Miss	<i>Mademoiselle</i> (Miss)
M.L.S.B.	Member London School Board.
M.L.S.C.	Member London Society of Compositors
M.M.	Military Medal
Mme.	Madame.
Mng'r	Monsieur.
Mods	Moderations (Oxford)
M.O.H.	Master of Outer Hounds Medical Officer of Health.
M.O.I.	Ministry of Information.
Most Rev	Most Reverend (of an Archbishop)
M.P.	Member of Parliament.
M.P.C.	Member of Parliament, Canada.
M.P.P.	Member of Provincial Parliament.
M.P.S.	Member Pharmaceutical Society* Member Philo- logical Society* Member Physical Society
M.R.	Master of the Rolls.
M.R.Ac.S.	Member Royal Aeronautical Society
M.R.A.S.	Member Royal Asiatic Society* Member Royal Academy of Science.
M.R.C.	Medical Research Council.
M.R.C.C.	Member Royal College of Chemistry
M.R.C.O.	Member Royal College of Organists.
M.R.C.O.G.	Member of Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists.
M.R.C.P.	Member Royal College of Physicians
M.R.C.P.E.	Member Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.
M.R.C.P.I.	Member Royal College of Physicians Ireland.
M.R.C.S.	Member Royal College of Surgeons
M.R.C.S.E.	Member Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh
M.R.C.S.I.	Member Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland
M.R.C.V.S.	Member Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons

M R I	Member Royal Institution
M R I A	Member Royal Irish Academy
M R S a n I	Member Royal Sanitary Institute
M R S T	Member Royal Society of Teachers
M R U S I	Member Royal United Service Institute
M S	Master of Surgery
MS MSS	Manuscript, Manuscripts
M S A	Member Society of Architects
M S C.	Madras Staff Corps
M S C.	Metropolitan Special Constabulary
M Sc.	Master of Science
M S D	Master Surgeon Dentist
M S H	Master of Stag-hounds
M S M	Meritorious Service Medal
M T B	Motor Torpedo Boat
M T P I.	Member Town Planning Institute
Mus.B	Bachelor of Music.
Mus.D	Doctor of Music.
Mus.M	Master of Music.
M V O	Member Royal Victorian Order
M W B	Metropolitan Water Board
N A	National Academician
N A A F I	Navy Army and Air Force Institutes
N B A	North British Academy
N B S	National Broadcasting Service (of New Zealand)
N C U	National Cyclists Union
N D A	National Diploma in Agriculture.
N D C	National Defence Corps
N E C Inst.	North East Coast Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders
N F S	National Fire Service
N F U	National Farmers Union
N H R U	National Home Reading Union
N I	Native Infantry
N I R A	National Industrial Recovery Act (U S A )
N L F	National Liberal Federation
N P	Notary Public
N R A	National Rifle Association National Recovery Act (U S A )
N S	National Society
N S A	National Skating Association.
N S C.	National Savings Committee
N S P C A	National Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

NSP.C.C.	National Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children
NUT	National Union of Teachers
NUTN	National Union of Trained Nurses
NUWW	National Union of Women Workers
N.V.B.	National Volunteer Brigade.
O.B.E.	Officer Order of the British Empire
O.C.	Officer Commanding
O.C.T.U.	Officer Cadets' Training Unit.
O.E.D.	Oxford English Dictionary
O.F.M.	Order of Friars Minor
O.H.B.M.S.	On His Britannic Majesty's Service
O.H.M.S.	On His Majesty's Service.
O.L.	Officer of the Order of Leopold
O.M.	Order of Merit.
O.M.I.	Oblate of Mary Immaculate.
O.P.	<i>Ordinus Predicatorum</i> = of the Order of Preachers (Dominican ecclesiastical title)
O.R.C.	Order of the Red Cross
O.S.A.	Ontario Society of Artists Order of St. Augustine
O.S.B.	Order of St. Benedict.
O.S.D.	Order of St. Dominic
O.S.F.C.	Order of St. Francis (Capuchin)
O.T.C.	Officers' Training Corps
O.T.U.	Officers' Training Unit.
O.U.A.C.	Oxford University Athletic Club
O.U.B.C.	Oxford University Boating Club
O.U.C.C.	Oxford University Cricket Club
O.U.O.S.	Oxford University Dramatic Society
O.U.R.F.C.	Oxford University Rugby Football Club
P.A.A.D.C.	Principal Air Aide-de-camp
P.A.S.I.	Professional Associate Chartered Surveyors' Institution.
P.C.	Privy Councillor
P.C.	Peace Commissioner (Irish Free State)
P.C.M.O.	Principal Colonial Medical Officer
P.F.	Procurator Fiscal.
Ph.B.	Bachelor of Philosophy
Ph.C.	Pharmaceutical Chemist.
Ph.D.	Doctor of Philosophy
P.M.G.	Postmaster-General
P.M.O.	Principal Medical Officer
P.M.S.	President Miniature Society

PNEU	Parents' National Educational Union
POO	Principal Ordnance Officer
P.R.A	President of the Royal Academy
P.R.C.A	President Royal Cambrian Academy
P.R.H.A	President Royal Hibernian Academy
P.R.I	President Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours
P.R.S	President Royal Society
P.R.S.A	President of the Royal Scottish Academy
P.R.S.E	President Royal Society of Edinburgh
Pte.	Private (soldier)
P.W.D	Public Works Department (roads, buildings, Government railways, telegraphs, etc)
Q.A.I.M.N.S	Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service
Q.A.L.A.S.	Qualified Associate of the Land Agents' Society
Q.A.R.N.N.S	Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service
Q.C.	Queen's Counsel
Q.H.P	Queen's Honorary Physician
Q.M.G	Quartermaster General
R.A	Royal Academician
R.A.A.F	Royal Australian Air Force
R.A.C	Royal Armoured Corps
R.A.Ch.D	Royal Automobile Club,
R.A.F	Royal Agricultural College
R.A.F.R	Royal Army Chaplains Department
R.A.F.V.R	Royal Air Force
R.A.M	Royal Air Force Regiment
R.A.M.C	Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve
R.A.N	Royal Academy of Music.
R.A.O.C	Royal Army Medical Corps
R.A.P.C.	Royal Australian Navy
R.A.S	Royal Army Ordnance Corps
R.A.S.C	Royal Army Pay Corps
R.A.V.C	Royal Astronomical or Asiatic Society
R.B	Royal Army Service Corps
R.B.A	Royal Army Veterinary Corps
R.B.C.	Rifle Brigade
R.B.S	Royal Society of British Artists
R.C.	Royal British Colonial Society of Artists
R.C.A	Royal Society of British Sculptors
R.C.A.F	Roman Catholic
	Member Royal Cambrian Academy
	Royal Canadian Air Force



R.C.M.P.	Royal Canadian Mounted Police.
R.C.N.	Royal Canadian Navy.
R.C.O.	Royal College of Organists.
R.C.P.	Royal College of Physicians.
R.C.S.	Royal College of Surgeons; Royal College of Science.
R.C.V.S.	Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.
R.D.	Rural Dean; Royal Naval Reserve Decoration.
R.D.C.	Rural District Council; Royal Defence Corps.
R.D.I.	Designer for Industry Royal Society of Arts.
R.E.	Royal Engineers; Fellow of Royal Society of Painter Etchers.
Reg. Prof.	Regius Professor.
R.E.M.E.	Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.
R.F.A.	Royal Field Artillery.
R.G.A.	Royal Garrison Artillery.
R.G.S.	Royal Geographical Society.
R.H.A.	Royal Hibernian Academy; Royal Horse Artillery.
R.H.G.	Royal Horse Guards.
R.H.S.	Royal Humane Society; Royal Historical Society; Royal Horticultural Society.
R.I.	Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours; Rhode Island.
R.I.A.	Royal Irish Academy.
R.I.A.S.C.	Royal Indian Army Service Corps.
R.I.B.A.	Royal Institute of British Architects.
R.I.E.C.	Royal Indian Engineering College.
R.I.M.	Royal Indian Marine.
R.I.N.	Royal Indian Navy.
R.M.	Royal Marines; Resident Magistrate.
R.M.A.	Royal Marine Artillery.
R.M.A.	Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.
R.M.C.	Royal Military College, Sandhurst.
R.M.L.I.	Royal Marine Light Infantry.
R.M.S.	Royal Microscopical Society; Royal Mail Steamer; Royal Society of Miniature Painters.
R.M.S.M.	Royal Military School of Music.
R.N.	Royal Navy.
R.N.L.I.	Royal National Lifeboat Institution.
R.N.R.	Royal Naval Reserve.
R.N.V.R.	Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.
R.N.V.S.R.	Royal Naval Volunteer Supplementary Reserve.
R.N.Z.N.	Royal New Zealand Navy.
R.O.C.	Royal Observer Corps.

R O I	Royal Institute of Oil Painters
R P S	Royal Photographic Society
R.R.C.	Royal Red Cross (Lady of)
R S.A	Royal Scottish Academy or Academician
R S A A F	Royal South African Air Force
R S.Arts	Royal Society of Arts
R S E	Royal Society of Edinburgh
R S F S R.	Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic.
R. Signals	Royal Corps of Signals
R S.L.	Royal Society of Literature
R S.M	Regimental Sergeant Major Royal School of Mines Royal Society of Medicine
R S O	Railway Sub-Office
R S S <sub>1</sub>	Fellow of the Royal Society
R S W S	Royal Scottish Water-Colour Society
R T C	Royal Tank Corps
Rt. Hon.	Right Honourable
Rt. Rev	Right Reverend (of a Bishop)
R T R	Royal Tank Regiment
R T S	Religious Tract Society, Royal Toxophilite Society
R T Y C.	Royal Thames Yacht Club
R U	Rugby Union
R U I	Royal University of Ireland
R U R	Royal Ulster Rifles
R U S I	Royal United Service Institution
R U S.Mus	Royal United Service Museum
R V C.	Royal Victorian Chain
R V C I	Royal Veterinary College of Ireland
R W A	Member of Royal West of England Academy
R W S	Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours
R Y S	Royal Yacht Squadron.
Sarum	(Bishop of) Salisbury
S C A P.A	Society for Checking the Abuses of Public Adver- tising
Sc.B	Bachelor of Science
Sc.D	Doctor of Science
S C.L.	Student in Civil Law
S C.M	State Certified Midwife
S.D.F	Social Democratic Federation
S G	Solicitor General Scots Guards
S.H.A.E P	Supreme Head Quarters of Allied Expeditionary Force
S J	Society of Jesus (Jesuits)
S.L.	Serjeant at Law

# SOME PRONUNCIATIONS OF PROPER NAMES

a	as in cat
ab	as in father
ay	as in day
g	as in good
i	as in pie
o	as in home

o	as in dog
oo	as in food
oo	as in hood
ow	as in how
y	as in spy

Abergavenny	Aber-gen-y
Abington	Ab-ing-ton
Abinger	Ab-in-ger
Acheson	Ach-son
Achnary	Ach-na
Ackroyd	Ack-royd
Adye	Ay-di
Affalo	Af-fa-lo
Agate	Ay-gat
Ailsbury	Ayl-bur-y
Ailsa	Ayl-sa
Antchison	Ant-chi-son
Akerman	Ak-er-man
Akers-Douglas	Ay-kers-Dog-glas
Akester	Ak-es-ter
Aldenham	Ald-en-ham
Alington	Al-ing-ton
Alleyne	Al-len
Allmisen	Al-lis-en
Alma-Tadema	Al-ma Tad-dema
Almond	Al-mood
Alnmouth	Ayl-mouth
Alswick	Al-swick
Altraford	Al-traford
Althrop	Al-trup
Altrincham	Al-trin-gam
Alveson	Al-son
Amory	A-mor-y
Amphill	Am-phill
Annay	An-na-y
Annesley	An-ni
Anstruther	An-stru-ther
Antrobus	Ant-robus
Appuldurcombe	Appul-dur-om-be
Arbuthnot	Ar-but-not

Archdall	Arch-dale
Arclagh	Ar-cla
Ardee	Ar-dee
Ardsman	Ards-man
Argyll	Argyle
Armagh	Ar-magh
Ashburnham	Ash-burnham
Ashburton	Ash-bur-ton
Ashcombe	Ash-com
Assheton	Ass-ton
Athenry	Athen-ry
Atberton	At-ber-ton
Atlamorey	Ath-lam-ore
Atoll	At-oll
Avon	Avon
Avers	Air-a
Ayest	Y-est
Aycough	Ay-ker
Ancharleck	Ay-ker
Anchutdome	Ash-ut-dome
Ava	Av-a
Baden-Powell	Bay-da-Pell
Bagebot	Bay-ot
Baggallav	Bag-gallav
Bagebot	Bay-ot
Balcarras	Bal-car-ras
Baldry	Bald-dry
Balfour	Bal-four
Balgone	Bay-gone
Baguy	Bay-guy
Bailey	Bay-lee
Barnfield	Barn-field
Barnfreton	Barn-son
Barham	Bah-ham
Barnardston	Barnard-ston

Barraclough	<i>Bar rsluff</i>	Bloundelle	<i>Blun-dell</i>
Barttelot	<i>Bart ilot</i>	Blount	Blunt
Barugt	<i>Barf</i>	Blyth	{ <i>Bly</i> <i>Blyth</i>
Barwick	<i>Bar nick</i>	Blythborough	<i>Bly-bra</i>
Bateson	<i>Bat-son</i>	Bois	<i>Boyce</i>
Battye	<i>Bat ti</i>	Boisragon	<i>Boz ragon</i>
Baugh	<i>Baw</i>	Boldre	<i>Bold-er</i>
Beaconsfield	{ <i>Bek-onsfield</i> <i>(town)</i> <i>Bee-consfield</i> <i>(title)</i>	Bolcyn	{ <i>Boo-len</i> <i>Bo-linn</i>
Beatty	<i>Bee-ti</i>	Bolingbroke	<i>Bol lunbrook.</i>
Beauchamp	<i>Bee-cham</i>	Bolitho	<i>Bo-ly tho</i>
Beauclerc	<i>Bo-clare</i>	Bompas	<i>Bum pas</i>
Beaufort	<i>Bo-fort.</i>	Bonsor	<i>Bon-sor</i>
Beaulieu	<i>Bea li.</i>	Bonython	<i>Bon y thon</i>
Beaumont	<i>Bo-mont</i>	Boord	<i>Bord</i>
Beaworthy	<i>Boa-ri</i>	Borrowes	<i>Bur ros</i>
Becke	<i>Beck</i>	Borthwick	<i>Borth-wick</i>
Beckles	<i>Bek-els</i>	Bosanquet	<i>Boz-n-ket</i>
Bedel	<i>Bee-dle.</i>	Boscawen	{ <i>Bo-sta-en</i> <i>Bo-staw-en</i>
Belisha	<i>Be-lee sha</i>	Bosham	<i>Boz-um</i>
Bellamy	<i>Bel lami</i>	Boughay	<i>Boa-L</i>
Bellew	{ <i>Bell yew</i> <i>Bell-oo</i>	Boughton	{ <i>Boa ton</i> <i>Baa-ton</i>
Bellingham	<i>Bell injam</i>	Boulger	<i>Bol jer</i>
Belvoir	<i>Bee ver</i>	Bourcier	<i>Bon-cher</i>
Berkeley	<i>Bark li</i>	Bourke	<i>Berk.</i>
Berkshire	<i>Bark-shere</i>	Bourne	{ <i>Born.</i> <i>Bern</i> <i>Bourn</i>
Berners	<i>Ber ners</i>	Bowles	<i>Boles</i>
Bertie	<i>Ber ti</i>	Brabazon	<i>Brab-bazon</i>
Besant	{ <i>Bess ant</i> <i>Be-zant</i>	Brabourne	<i>Bray bn</i>
Besley	{ <i>Beez li</i> <i>Beez li</i>	Brahan	<i>Brawn</i>
Bessborough	<i>Bee burra</i>	Breadalbane	<i>Bred-an/ ban.</i>
Bethune	<i>Bee-ton</i>	Brechin	<i>Breek hin</i>
Bicester	<i>Bis ter</i>	Bridlington	<i>Ber lington/</i>
Biddulph	<i>Bid-dulph</i>	Broke	<i>Brook</i>
Bigelow	<i>Big-gelo</i>	Brough	<i>Bruff</i>
Bispham	<i>Bis pam</i>	Brougham	<i>Broom</i>
Blakiston	<i>Black iston</i>	Broughton	<i>Bram-ton</i>
Blais	<i>Bloyce</i>	Buccleuch	<i>Bu-cloo</i>
Blomefield	<i>Bloom-field</i>	Buchan	<i>Buk han</i>
Blomfield		Buchanan	<i>Bu-can non.</i>

Burbury	<i>Ber bery</i>	Cheetham	<i>Cheet-am</i>
Burges	<i>Ber jez</i>	Chenies	<i>Chay-niz</i>
Burghclere	<i>Ber-clair</i>	Cherwell	<i>Char well</i>
Burghersh	<i>Ber gerah</i>	Chetwode	<i>Chet wood</i>
Burghley	<i>Ber li</i>	Chetwynd	<i>Chet wind</i>
Burroughes	<i>Bur roze</i>	Cheylesmore	<i>Chil smor</i>
Burtchall	<i>Ber-chell</i>	Cheyne	<i>Choy ni</i>
Bury	<i>Ber-n</i>	Chichele	<i>Chib-eli</i>
	<i>Bes-n</i>	Chiene	<i>Shoen</i>
Buszard	<i>Buz zard</i>	Chirrol	<i>Chir rol</i>
Bythesea	<i>Bib-see</i>	Chisholm	<i>Chiz zom</i>
		Chiswick	<i>Chiz ik</i>
		Cholmeley	<i>Chum li</i>
		Cholmondeley	
		Chomley	<i>Syr-ensester</i> <i>Siss iter</i> <i>Sis-auster</i>
Cadogan	<i>Ka-dug gan</i>	Cirencester	<i>Nan risk-ard</i> <i>Kla reen-a</i> <i>May vers</i>
Cahill	<i>Kay hill</i>	Clannicarde	
Caillard	<i>Ky-ar</i>	Clarina	
Carus	<i>Kees</i>	Claverhouse	<i>Klark</i>
Caldcleugh	<i>Kalld-cluff</i>	Clerk	<i>Klark</i>
Calderon	<i>Kalld-eron</i>	Clerke	<i>Klark</i>
Calthorpe	<i>Kal thorp</i>	Clergy	<i>Klee ti</i>
Camofs	<i>Kam-oys</i>	Cliveden	<i>Kliv-den</i>
Camden	<i>Kam-den</i>	Clogber	<i>Klor</i>
Capell	<i>Kap-pel</i>	Clonbrock	<i>Klon brock</i>
Carbery	<i>Kar beti</i>	Cloncurry	<i>Klon-cur ri</i>
	<i>Kair i</i>	Clonmell	<i>Klon mel</i>
	<i>Kar-oo</i>	Clough	<i>Kluff</i>
Carlyon	<i>Kar ly-on</i>	Clowes	<i>Klows</i> <i>Klow</i>
Carmichael	<i>Kar my kal</i>	Clwyd	
Carnegie	<i>Kar-nig gi</i>	Cochrane	<i>Kock ran</i>
Carnwath	<i>Karn woth</i>	Cockburn	<i>Ko-burn</i>
Carpmael	<i>Karp-male</i>	Cogenhoe	<i>Kook no</i>
Carruthers	<i>Kar rut-ers</i>	Coghill	<i>Kog-hill</i>
Carshalton	<i>Kay shaw-ton</i>	Coke	<i>Kook</i> <i>Koke</i>
Carysfort	<i>Kar risfort</i>	Colborne	
Cassilis	<i>Kas-sels</i>	Coldclough	<i>Kole burn</i>
Castlereagh	<i>Kab-selray</i>	Colles	<i>Koka-li</i>
Cavan	<i>Kav-van</i>	Colles	<i>Kol lis</i>
Cavanagh	<i>Kav-vana</i>	Colnaghi	<i>Kol-nab-gi</i>
Chalmers	<i>Chab-mers</i>	Colquhoun	<i>Ko-toon</i>
Chaloner	<i>Chal loner</i>	Colville	<i>Kell vil</i>
Chandos	<i>Shen-dos</i>		
Charlemont	<i>Charl mont</i>		
Charters	<i>Char ters</i>		
	<i>Char ters</i>		
Chaworth	<i>Chab-worth</i>		

Combe	hoom	Dacre	Day ker
Compton	Kump-ton	Dacres	Day kers
Congresbury	hoom-sbri	D Aguilar	Dag-willer
Conisborough	hām-sbra	Dalbiac	Dau / biac.
Constable	hām stable	Dalglish	Dal gleesh
Conyngham	hām ningam	Dalhousie	Dal bow zi
Copleston	hōp-pelston	Dalmeny	Dal men ni
Corcoran	Kerk ran	Dalrymple	Dal rim ple
Cottenham	hōt tenam	Dalzell	Dec-ell
Cottesloe	Kot slo	Dalziel	
Couch	hooch	Daubeney	Daw bni
Courtenay	hōrt ni	Daventry	Da n-tri
Courtney		Dealtry	Dau / tri
Courthope	hōrt-ope	Dease	Dees
Courtown	hōr town	Death	De-ath
Cousens	hūz zens	De Bathe	De Bath.
Coutts	hōōts	De Blaquiere	De Black yer
Coventry	hām-entri	De Burgh	De Berg
Coverdale	hām-erdale	Decies	Dee shees
Coverley	hām-erli	De Crespigny	De hrep-ni
Cowell	{ Kow-ell	De La Pasture	De Lap-pature
	{ Kō-ell	De la Poer	De la Poor
	{ Kō-en	De la Warr	De-lawar
Cowan	{ hōw-en	De l'Isle	De Lyle
Cowles	holes	De Mauley	De Mon li
Cowper	{ Kōō-per	De Moleyns	Dem moleens
	{ hōw-per	De Montalt	Demon talt
Cozens	hūz zens	Denbigh	Den bi
Crawshay	hram-shay	Dennehy	Den nebee
Creagh	Kray	Derby	Dar bi
Crediton	Ker ton	Dering	Deer ing
Creighton	hry ton	De Rohan	De Ro-an
Crespigny	hrep-ni	De Ros	De Roos
Crichton	hry ton	Derwent	Dar went
Croghan	hro-an	De Salis	{ De Sal lis
Cromartie	hram marti		{ De Sahls
Crombie	hram bi	Desart	Der sart
Culme Seymour	hul-em-See mer	De Saumarez	De So-marez
Cunningham	hām ningam	De Sausmarcz	
Cunninghame		Des Voeux	Day vō
Cunyngham		Devereux	{ Dev-veroo
Curteis	her tis	De Vesci	{ Dev-veroox
			De Vee zi
Curtois		D Eyncourt	Dam-curt
Czaplicka	Chap-lit ska	De Zoete	De Zōōt.

Dicksee	<i>D ek-si</i>	Elcho	<i>Elko</i>
Dillwyn.	<i>Dil lon.</i>	Elitack	<i>El libank.</i>
D ozy	<i>De-o-zi</i>	Ehot	<i>Ell lot.</i>
D sraeli	<i>Diz rail i</i>	Ellesmere	<i>Elz meer</i>
Domvile	<i>Dum vill.</i>	Elphinstone	<i>El finston.</i>
Donegal	<i>Dan igawl.</i>	Enniskillen	<i>In-nus-kil len</i>
Dontraile	<i>Dun-trayl</i>	Ernle	<i>En-li</i>
Donoghue	<i>Dun noboo.</i>	Esmonde	<i>Ez mond.</i>
Donoughmore	<i>Dun-nomor</i>	Etheredge	<i>Eth-erij</i>
Doudney	<i>Dud nu</i>	Evershed	<i>Es-ershed.</i>
Dougall	<i>Doo-gal.</i>	Ewart	<i>U-art.</i>
Doughty	<i>Dun ti.</i>	Eyam	<i>Eem.</i>
Douglas	<i>Dug las</i>	Eyre	<i>Air</i>
Dowie	<i>Dow-i</i>	Eyton	<i>Y ton.</i>
Drogheda	<i>Draw-edz.</i>		
Du Buisson	<i>Dew-bisson</i>	Faed	<i>Fade</i>
Du Cane	<i>Dew kane</i>	Falconbridge	<i>Falk-onbrj</i>
Duchesne	<i>Du kashn</i>	Falconer	<i>Falk ner</i>
Ducie	<i>Dew-ssi</i>	Falkland	<i>Falk land</i>
Dumaresq	<i>Doo-mer rick</i>	Farquhar	<i>{ Falk wer</i>
Dumfries	<i>Dum-fress</i>		<i>{ Falk-er</i>
Dunally	<i>Dun nal li</i>	Farquharson	<i>{ Falk werson.</i>
Dundas	<i>Dun-das</i>		<i>{ Falk-erson.</i>
Dungarran	<i>Dun gar van</i>	Fawcett	<i>{ Faw-set</i>
Dunglass	<i>Dun-glass</i>		<i>{ Faw-et</i>
Dunmore	<i>Dun mor</i>	Fearon	<i>Fear-on.</i>
Dunsany	<i>Dun-to ni</i>	Featherston	<i>Feth-erstonhaw</i>
Dunze	<i>Dunts</i>	haugh	
Du Plat	<i>Dew Plab</i>	Feilden	<i>Feel-den.</i>
Dupplin	<i>Dup-plin.</i>	Feilding	<i>Feel-ding</i>
Du Quesne	<i>Dew Kane</i>	Ferwick	<i>Fen ick.</i>
Durand	<i>Dew rand</i>	Fermainagh	<i>Fer mana</i>
Durrant.	<i>Dur-rant</i>	Feverham	<i>Few-ersham</i>
Dymoke	<i>D m-muk</i>	Ffolkes	<i>Fokes</i>
Dynevor	<i>Din-nevor</i>	Ffoulkes	<i>{ Fokes</i>
Dysart	<i>Dy-art.</i>		<i>{ Fooks</i>
		Ffrangcon	<i>Frank-on</i>
Farnes	<i>Ferns</i>	Fennes	<i>Fynes</i>
Fardley Wilmot	<i>Erd li Wil mot.</i>	Fildes	<i>Fylds</i>
Ebrington	<i>Ebb-ington</i>	Findlater	<i>Fin-litter</i>
Ebury	<i>Ex-ber</i>	Findlay	<i>Fin-li.</i>
Edgcombe	<i>Ey-cum.</i>	Fingall	<i>Fin-gawl.</i>
Edridge	<i>Edd ri</i>	Fitzhardinge	<i>Fitz-bard-ing</i>
Egerton	<i>Ej-erton.</i>	Fitzwygram	<i>Ftz-ay-gram</i>
Elam	<i>Es lam.</i>	Fleming	<i>Flem ming</i>

Fludyer	<i>Flud yer</i>	Gildea	{ <i>Gil-di</i> <i>Gil-day</i>
Foljambe	<i>Fool jam</i>	Gilhooly	<i>Gil boo li</i>
Forbes	<i>Forbs</i>	Gilkes	<i>Jilks</i>
Fortescue	<i>Fort iskew</i>	Gill	{ <i>Gill</i> <i>Jill</i>
Foulis	<i>Fowls</i>	Gilles	<i>Gill is</i>
Fowey	<i>Foy</i>	Gillespie	<i>Gill-ess pi</i>
Fowke	<i>Foke</i>	Gillingham	<i>Jill ingam</i>
Francillon	<i>Fran ul lon</i>	Gilmour	<i>Gil mor</i>
Freake	<i>Freek.</i>	Gilroy	<i>Gil roy</i>
Freke	<i>Freck.</i>	Gibean	<i>Gil een</i>
Fremantle	<i>Free-man-tle</i>	Glamis	<i>Glahms</i>
Freyer	{ <i>Free-ar</i> <i>Fry-er</i>	Glanely	<i>Glan-el i</i>
Froude	<i>Frood</i>	Glenmuick	<i>Glen muck</i>
Furneaux	<i>Fur no</i>	Glenquoich	<i>Glen ko-i</i>
Gairdner	<i>Gard ner</i>	Glerawly	<i>Gler-aw li</i>
Galbraith	<i>Gal braytb</i>	Gloag	<i>Glog</i>
Gallagher	<i>Gal laher</i>	Goldsworthy	<i>Gols worthu</i>
Gallwey	<i>Ganl way</i>	Gomme	<i>Gom.</i>
Galway		Gorges	<i>Gor jiz</i>
Garioch	<i>Ger ti</i>	Gormanston	<i>Gor manston.</i>
Garmoyle	<i>Gar moyl</i>	Goschen	<i>Go-shen</i>
Garnock	<i>Gar nock</i>	Goudy	<i>Gow-di</i>
Garragb	<i>Gor va</i>	Gough	<i>Goff</i>
Garvice	<i>Gar vis</i>	Goulburn	<i>Gool burn</i>
Gatacre	<i>Gat taker</i>	Gourley	<i>Goor li</i>
Gathorne	<i>Gay-thorn</i>	Gower	<i>Gaw also as spelt</i>
Geddes	<i>Ged-diz</i>	Graeme	<i>Grame.</i>
Gee	{ <i>Gee</i> <i>Jee</i>	Graham	<i>Gray-am</i>
Geikie	<i>Ge-ki</i>	Grahame	
Gell	{ <i>Gell</i> <i>Jell</i>	Granard	<i>Gran nard</i>
Geoghegan	<i>Goy-gun</i>	Greaves	<i>Graves</i>
Gerard	<i>Jer rard</i>	Greenhalgh	<i>Green-how</i>
Gervis Meyrick	<i>Jer vis Mer rick</i>	Greig	<i>Greg</i>
Gethen	{ <i>Getb-in</i> <i>Getb-in</i>	Gresley	<i>Gres li</i>
Gethun		Greville	<i>Grep-el</i>
Gething		Grier	<i>Greer</i>
Gibbes	<i>Gibbs</i>	Grosvenor	<i>Grove nor</i>
Giddens	<i>Gid-dens</i>	Guldford	<i>Gil ford</i>
Giffard	{ <i>Gif fard</i> <i>Jif fard</i>	Guillamore	<i>Gill-amor</i>
		Guillemard	<i>Gil mar</i>
		Guinness	<i>G n-iss</i>
		Gwatkin	<i>Gawt kin</i>
		Gye	<i>Jy</i>



Haden	<i>Hay-dn.</i>	Heytesbury	<i>Hayt sburi</i>
Haggard	<i>Hag gard</i>	Hills Johnes	<i>Hills Jones</i>
Haigh	<i>Hayg</i>	Hindlip	<i>Hind lip</i>
Haldane	<i>Hawl-dane</i>	Hobart	<i>Hub-bart.</i>
Haldon	<i>Hawl-don</i>	Hoe	<i>Hoy</i>
Halkett	<i>Halk-et.</i>	Hogan	<i>Ho-gan</i>
Halle	<i>Hal lay</i>	Holbeck	<i>Hol beech</i>
Halsbury	<i>Hawl-sbri.</i>	Holmes	<i>Homes</i>
Halsey	<i>Hal-si</i>	Holmesdale	<i>Hame-sdale</i>
Hambro	<i>Ham boro</i>	Holm Patrick	<i>Home Patrick</i>
Hamond	<i>Ham-mond</i>	Home	<i>Hume</i>
Hampden	<i>Ham-den</i>	Honyman	<i>Hon-niman</i>
Hanbury	<i>Han-buri</i>	Honywood	<i>Hon-niwood</i>
Harberton	<i>Har berton</i>	Hopetoun	<i>Hope-ton</i>
Harcourt	<i>Har-court.</i>	Hotham	<i>Hutb-am.</i>
Hardinge	<i>Har-ding</i>	Hough	<i>Huff</i>
Hardrea	<i>Hards</i>	Houghton	<i>Haw-ton.</i>
Harenc	<i>Har-on</i>		<i>Hlow-ton</i>
Harewood	<i>Har wood</i>	Houston	<i>Hoost-on</i>
Harington	<i>Ha rington.</i>	Howorth	<i>How-erth.</i>
Harlech	<i>Har li</i>	Hugessen	<i>Hew-jessen</i>
Hawarden	<i>{ Hay-warden.</i>	Huish	<i>Hew-ish</i>
	<i>{ Har-den.</i>	Humphrey	<i>Hum-in</i>
Haweis	<i>{ How-is</i>	Henstanton	<i>Ham-ston</i>
	<i>{ Hays</i>	Huth	<i>Honth.</i>
Hayhurst	<i>Hurst.</i>	Hyndman	<i>Hynd man</i>
Hazleigg	<i>Hay-zeling</i>		
Headlam	<i>Had-lam</i>	Iddesleigh	<i>Id-sh</i>
Hesthote	<i>Hutb-cot</i>	Ightham	<i>Y tam.</i>
Heberden	<i>Hab-erden.</i>	Inchiquin	<i>Inch-quin</i>
Hegarty	<i>Heg-arti.</i>	Inge	<i>Ing</i>
Hendre	<i>Hem-dref</i>	Ingelow	<i>In-jelow</i>
Heneage	<i>Hem-is</i>	Ingestre	<i>In-gestri</i>
Hennessey	<i>Hem-essl.</i>	Ingham	<i>In-gam.</i>
Hennessey		Inglis	<i>In-gools</i>
Henniker	<i>Hem-iker</i>	Innes	<i>In nis.</i>
Henriques	<i>Hem-riks-iz.</i>	Inveraray	<i>Inver-arr i</i>
Hepburn	<i>Heb-burn</i>	Inverarity	<i>Inver-arr itl.</i>
Herkomer	<i>Herk-omer</i>	Iveagh	<i>Y va.</i>
Herlihy	<i>Hir-l-a bee.</i>		
Hernes	<i>Hir-ni</i>	Jacoby	<i>Jack-obi</i>
Herschell	<i>Hir-shel</i>	Jeafferson	<i>Jeff-erson</i>
Hertford	<i>Hir-ford</i>	Jeffreys	<i>Jef-iz</i>
Hervey	<i>{ Hir-vi</i>	Jekyll	<i>Jek-ki.</i>
	<i>{ Hir-vi.</i>	Jerome	<i>Jer-oni</i>

Jervaulx	<i>Jer vis</i>	Kylsant	<i>Kil sant</i>
Jervis	<i>Jar vis</i>	Kynaston	<i>Kin-naston,</i>
Jervois	<i>Jar vis</i>	Kynsey	<i>Kin si</i>
Jeune	<i>Joon</i>	Labalmondiere	<i>La bal mondeer</i>
Jeyes	<i>Jays</i>	Lacon	<i>Lay-kon</i>
Jocelyn	<i>Joss lin</i>	Laffan	<i>La ffan</i>
Jolliffe	<i>Joll if</i>	Lamington	<i>Lay mington</i>
Julyan	<i>Joo litan</i>	Langrishe	<i>Lang r sh</i>
Juta	<i>Joo ta</i>	Larpent	<i>Lar pent</i>
Keatinge	<i>Keet ing</i>	Lascelles	<i>Lar sels</i>
Keighley	<i>Keeth-li</i>	Lathom	<i>Lay thom</i>
Keighley	<i>Keet li</i>	Laughton	<i>Law-ton</i>
Keiller	<i>Keel-ler</i>	Lavengro	<i>Law-engro</i>
Kekewich	<i>Keck wick</i>	Lawrence	<i>Lor rence</i>
Kennard	<i>Ken-ard</i>	Layard	<i>Laird</i>
Kenyon	<i>Ken-lon</i>	Lea	<i>Lec</i>
Keogh		Leammonth	<i>Ler month</i>
Keough		Leatham	<i>Leeth-am</i>
Keogh	<i>Keo-o</i>	Leathes	<i>Leeths</i>
Keohoe			<i>Leeth-iz</i>
Keig	<i>Keeg</i>	Lehus	<i>Lee-bus</i>
Kernahan	<i>Kern-ahan</i>	Lechmere	<i>Leeth-meer</i>
Kesteven	<i>Kest-even</i>	Leconfield	<i>Lek-onfield</i>
Keynes	<i>Kayns</i>	Legard	<i>Le -ard</i>
Kilchurn	<i>Kil do-orn</i>	Lefevre	<i>Le fee ver</i>
Killanin	<i>Kill-on-in</i>	Lefroy	<i>Le froy</i>
Kilmorey	<i>Kil mor ti</i>	Legge	<i>Leg</i>
Kincarmey	<i>Kin-car ri</i>	Legh	<i>Lec</i>
Kingscote	<i>Kings-cut,</i>	Lehmann	<i>Lay man</i>
Kinnaird	<i>Kin naird</i>	Leicester	<i>Leit-er</i>
Kinnear	<i>Kin rear</i>	Leigh	<i>Lec</i>
Kinnoull	<i>Kin nool</i>	Leighton	<i>Lay ton</i>
Kirkcudbright	<i>Kirk-oo bri</i>	Leinster	<i>Len-ster</i>
Kneen	<i>Neen</i>	Leishman	<i>Leeth-man</i>
Knightly	<i>Nyt ly</i>	Leiston	<i>Lay-son</i>
Knighton	<i>Ny ton</i>	Leitrim	<i>Leet rim</i>
Knockdow	<i>Nok-doo</i>	Leland	<i>Lee-land</i>
Knollys		Lemesurier	<i>Le mee surer</i>
Knowles	<i>Noles</i>	Leominster	<i>Lem-ster</i>
Knutsford	<i>Nut ford</i>	Le Patourel	<i>Le pat turel,</i>
Knyvett	<i>Niv-vet</i>	Le Poer	<i>Le por</i>
Kortright	<i>Kort rite</i>	Le Queux	<i>Le Kew</i>
Kough	<i>Keo-o</i>	Leven	<i>Lee ven</i>
Kyllachy	<i>Ly lacki</i>	Leverhulme	<i>Lee verhewm</i>

Leveson-Gower	<i>Lōo-son Gaw</i>	Machen	<i>Māy-chen.</i>
Levey	{ <i>Lēe vi</i> <i>Lēu-vi</i>	M Ilwraith	<i>Mack ilrayth</i>
Ley	<i>Lēe</i>	MacIver }	<i>Mack y ver</i>
Leyland	<i>Lēy-land</i>	Mackarness	<i>Mack-aeress</i>
Lingen	<i>Lēn-gen</i>	McKay	<i>Mac ky</i>
Lisle	{ <i>Lyle</i> <i>Leel.</i>	Mackie	<i>Mack i</i>
Listowel	<i>Lis tol</i>	MacIachlan	<i>Mac iachh-lan</i>
Llangattock	<i>Klan gat tock</i>	MacIagan	<i>Mac iag-gan</i>
Llewellyn	<i>Lloo-ell in</i>	MacIaren	<i>Mac iar ren.</i>
Lochiel	<i>Lok beel</i>	Maclean	<i>Ma-clayn</i>
Lochinbar	<i>Lok hin bar</i>	Maclear	<i>Ma-clerr</i>
Logue	<i>Log</i>	Macleay	<i>Ma-clay</i>
Lough	<i>Luff</i>	Macleod	<i>Ma-clon d</i>
Loughborough	<i>Luf butra.</i>	Macmahon	<i>Mac-mahn</i>
Lovat	<i>Lan-at.</i>	Macnamara	<i>Maena mah-ra.</i>
Lovibond	<i>Lao-band</i>	M'Naught	<i>Mac non t</i>
Lewis	<i>Loo-is</i>	MacNaughton	<i>Mac nah-ton.</i>
Lowther	<i>Lo-ther</i>	Macneill	<i>Mac neil</i>
Lugard	<i>Loo-gard</i>	Maconochie	<i>Mack-on-okhi</i>
Lutwyche	<i>Lut wich</i>	Maconchy	<i>Ma-conk i</i>
Lydekker	<i>Li-dek-ker</i>	Macrone	<i>Mac-rori</i>
Lygon	<i>Lig gon</i>	Madan	<i>Mad-dan</i>
Lymington	<i>Lim mington</i>	Maesterlinck	<i>Mab-terlink</i>
Lympne	<i>Lim.</i>	Magdalen	<i>Mawd lin.</i>
Lysaght	<i>Ly-sat.</i>	Magheramome	<i>Mar ramom</i>
Lysons	<i>Ly sons</i>	Magnac	<i>Mam-niac</i>
Lyveden	<i>Lar-den</i>	Magrath	<i>Ma grab</i>
		Maguire	<i>Ma gairt</i>
		Mahan	<i>Mahn.</i>
Macalister	<i>Mac-al ister</i>	Mahon	<i>Ma-boon</i>
Macara	<i>Mac-ab-ra</i>	Mahony	<i>Mah-ni</i>
McCorquodale	<i>Ma-cork-odale</i>	Mainwaring	<i>Mam-nering</i>
Maccullagh	<i>Ma-cul la</i>	Majendie	<i>Maj-endi</i>
Macdonald	<i>Mac-don-na</i>	Malet	<i>Mal-let.</i>
M Culloch	<i>Ma-cul lokh</i>	Mall, The .	<i>Mawl, The</i>
M'Eachern	<i>Mac lek-run</i>	Malmesbury	<i>Malm-abri.</i>
McEvoy	<i>Mack-evoy</i>	Manota	<i>Man-ar-a.</i>
M Ewan }	<i>Mac kwan</i>	Mansergh	<i>Man-zet</i>
MacEwen }		Marudin	<i>Mar-zin</i>
M Gee }	<i>Ma gie</i>	Marischal	<i>Mars-b-al</i>
M Ghee }		Marjotbanks	<i>Marb-banks</i>
MacGillivray	<i>Ma gi/ ver</i>	Marlborough	<i>Mawl bra.</i>
M Gilycuddy	<i>Ma-shik-uddi.</i>	Martineau	<i>Mart uo</i>
Macbell	<i>Māy-chell.</i>	Masham	<i>Mash-am.</i>

Maskelyne	<i>Mask-elin</i>	Monro	<i>Mun ro</i>
Mather	<i>May ther</i>	Monroe	
Matheson	<i>Matb-ison</i>	Monson	<i>Mum son</i>
	<i>Mat tison</i>	Montagu	<i>Mont-agew</i>
Maturin	<i>Mat turin</i>		<i>Munt-agew</i>
Maugham	<i>Mawm</i>	Monteagle	<i>Mun tee gle.</i>
Vaughan	<i>Mawn</i>	Montciore	<i>Montifi-or</i>
Maunsell	<i>Mar sell.</i>	Montgomery	<i>Munt gum meri</i>
Maurice	<i>Mar ris</i>	Montmorency	<i>Montmorr-en si</i>
Mayo	<i>May-o</i>	Montresor	<i>Mont rez-or</i>
Meagher	<i>May-er</i>	Monzie	<i>Mun-ee</i>
Meath	<i>Mceth</i>	Moran	<i>Mor-an</i>
Meiklejohn	<i>Mick-eljon</i>	Morant	<i>Mo-rant</i>
Meldrum	<i>Mel-drum</i>	Moray	<i>Mur ri</i>
Melhuish	<i>Mel lish</i>	Mordaunt	<i>Mor-dunt.</i>
Ménpes	<i>Men piz</i>	Mor ce	<i>Mor z s</i>
Menteth	<i>Men teeth</i>	Morrell	<i>Murr-ell</i>
		Mostyn	<i>Moss tin</i>
Menzies	<i>Meng-iz.</i>	Moust	<i>Moo-at</i>
	<i>M ng iz</i>	Moule	<i>Mole</i>
Meopham	<i>Mep-pam</i>	Moulton	<i>Mol ton.</i>
Mereworth	<i>Merris worth</i>	Mountmorres	<i>Mount mor ris</i>
Methwold	<i>Mew-al.</i>		
Meurant	<i>New rent</i>	Mowat	<i>Mo-at</i>
Meux	<i>Mewz.</i>		<i>Moo-at</i>
Meyer	<i>My-er</i>	Mowbray	<i>Mon bri</i>
Meynell	<i>Men nel</i>		<i>Moo-br</i>
Meyrick	<i>Mer rick</i>	Moyrihan	<i>Mum ian</i>
Meysey	<i>May-zs</i>	Muncaster	<i>Mum kaster</i>
Thompson	<i>Toms on</i>	Murfree	<i>Mer fri</i>
Michelham	<i>Mc-b-lam</i>	Nazas	<i>Naze</i>
Michie	<i>Mick ki</i>	Naesmyth	<i>Nay-smith</i>
Mildmay	<i>Myld may</i>	Naper	<i>Nap-per</i>
Millard	<i>Mil-lard</i>	Nap er	<i>Nay-pier</i>
Milles	<i>Mills</i>		<i>Na peer</i>
Milngavie	<i>Mull g</i>	Neave	<i>Neev</i>
Mivart	<i>My-vart</i>	Neil	<i>Neel</i>
Molyneux	<i>Mol neux</i>	Nepean	<i>Ne peer</i>
Momene	<i>Mum meri</i>	Newburgh	<i>New bra</i>
Monaghan	<i>Mon-nahan</i>	Newnes	<i>Newns</i>
Monck	<i>Munk</i>	Nias	<i>Nee-as</i>
Monckton	<i>Munk-ton</i>	Ngel	<i>Ny jel</i>
Moncrieff	<i>Mon-creef</i>	Niven	<i>Ni ven</i>
Monkhouse	<i>Munk hows</i>	Northbourne	<i>North burn</i>
Monkswell	<i>Munk swell</i>	Northcote	<i>North-cot</i>
		Nunburnholme	<i>Nun-bern um</i>

O Callaghan	<i>Ocall ahan</i>	Pierpoint	Peerpont
Ochterlony	<i>Octer-l-o nu</i>	Pierrepoint	Peerpont.
O'Dea	<i>O Day</i>	Pigou	<i>Pi goo</i>
O Donoghue	<i>O-dun-nahoo</i>	Pinero	<i>Pin-er-o</i>
Ogilvy	<i>O gelvi</i>	Pipon	<i>Pee pong</i>
O Hagan	<i>O hay-gan</i>	Pitbright	<i>Per brue</i>
Olivier	<i>O liv-vier</i>	Ptne	<i>Pitti</i>
O Meara	<i>O mab-ra</i>	Pleydell	} <i>Pled-el Boo-ve</i>
O'Morchoe	<i>O mur too</i>	Bouvenie	
Onions	{ <i>O ny-ons</i> <i>Un ions</i>	Pochan	<i>Putch-in.</i>
Ormel e	<i>Orm-eli</i>	Pole	Pool
Ormonde	<i>Or mond</i>	Pole Cartw	<i>Pool Carr l</i>
Osbourne	<i>Os burn.</i>	Poltimore	<i>Pol timor</i>
O Shaughnessy	{ <i>O-shaw-nessy</i> <i>O-shaw-k nessy</i>	Polwarth	<i>Pole-werth.</i>
Oules	<i>Oo-less</i>	Ponsonby	<i>Pun-sunbu.</i>
Outram	<i>Ootram</i>	Pontefract	<i>Pum fret</i>
		Poolewe	<i>Pool yoo</i>
		Portal	<i>Por tal</i>
		Porteous	<i>Por tuus</i>
		Portuhead	<i>Por-zet</i>
Paget	<i>Pag it.</i>	Poulett	{ <i>Paw-let</i> <i>Pow-let</i>
Pakenham	<i>Pack-enum</i>	Powell	<i>Po-ell.</i>
Palaret	<i>Pal laret</i>	Powerscourt	<i>Poor-scort</i>
Palgrave	<i>Pawl grave</i>	Powlett	<i>Paw-let</i>
Palf Mall	<i>Pel Mel</i>	Powys	<i>Po-is</i>
Palles	<i>Pal liz.</i>	Præd	<i>Prade</i>
Parnell	<i>Par-nal.</i>	Prerymen	<i>Prat tman</i>
Pasley	<i>Poy-ali</i>	Prevost	<i>Pre-vø</i>
Patterson	<i>Pat-tetson</i>		{ <i>Pre-do.</i> <i>Præ-dux</i> <i>Præ-do</i>
Paton	<i>Pey-ton.</i>	Prædæux	
Pauncefore	<i>Pouns foot</i>	Probyn	<i>Pro-bin.</i>
Pease	<i>Feez</i>	Prothero	<i>Præth-ero.</i>
Pechell	<i>Pre-chel</i>	Provand	<i>Pro-vand</i>
Peery	<i>Perr l.</i>	Prowse	<i>Prowz.</i>
Pegram	<i>Pæ-gram</i>	Pugh	<i>Pew</i>
Pembroke	<i>Pem-brook.</i>	Puleston	<i>Pil-ston.</i>
Pennefather	<i>Pen-næfæther</i>	Pullene	<i>Pool len</i>
Pennycuik	{ <i>Pen-næcook.</i> <i>Pen-næquik.</i>	Pulteney	<i>Pult ni</i>
Penrhyn	<i>Pen rin</i>	Pwllbels	<i>Pool thels.</i>
Pepps	{ <i>Peeps (modern)</i> <i>Pep-pæ (ancient)</i>	Pychley	<i>Pyb-ll</i>
Peto	<i>Præ-tø.</i>		
Petre	<i>Pæ-ter</i>		
Petre	<i>Pæ-tri.</i>		
Phayre	<i>Fail.</i>	Ralegh	{ <i>Raw-ls</i> <i>Ral ls.</i>

Ralpb	{ Ralhf Rafe	St Cyres	Sin seer
Ranelagh	Ran-ela	St John	Sin jun.
Ranfurly	Ran-ferli	St Leger	{ Sil linjer S nt Lej-er
Ranjitsinhji	Ran jit sin-ji	St Maur	{ S nt Mar See-mer
Rashleigh	Rash-li	St Neots	S nt Neets
Rathdonnell	Rath-don nel.	Salisbury	Sau f-sberri
Rathmore	Rath mor	Saltoun	{ Saul ton Sal ton
Rayleigh	Ray li.	Sandes }	Sands
Raynham	Ram am	Sandys }	
Reading	Red ing	Sanguhar	San ker
Reay	Ray	Sartorius	Sar toris
Rehan	Ree han	Satow	Sa to
Reichel	Ryk bel	Sault St Marie	Soo-St Marie
Renwick	Ren nick	Saumarez }	So-marrez
Reuter	Rey-ter	Sausmarrez }	
Rhind	Rynd	Saunders	Sahn-ders
Rhondda	Ron tha	Saunderson	Sahn-derson
Rhys	{ Rees Rice	Sawbridgeworth	{ Sap-sed (Old) Modern pro- nunciation as spelt
Riach	Ree-ack	Saye and Sele	Say an Seel
Riddell	Rid-dle	Sayer	Sair
Ridehalgh	Red-o	Seafell	Seaa fell
Rievaulx	Riv-els	Searborough	Sear burra
Robartes	Ro-barts	Scarbrough	Sear bra.
Roche	Roche	Sciennes	Sheens
Rodon	Ro-don	Sclater	Slay ter
Rolleston	Ral-ston	Scone	Scoon
Romilly	Ram-ili	Scrymgeour	Serim jer
Romney	Rum ni	Searle	Serl
Ronaldshay	Ron-ald-shay	Sedbergh	Sed ber
Rothe	Röoth	Selous	Se loo
Roths	Ratb-is	Sempill	Semp-il
Rothwell	Rom-ell	Sergeant	Sar jent
Rouse	Rööz	Seton }	See ton.
Routh	Rowth	Setoun }	
Rowton	Ro-ton	Seymour	See mer
Roxburghe	Rox bra	Shaen	Shane
Ruislip	Ry-slip	Shakerley	Shak-erli
Ruthven	Ruv-ven	Shearman	Sher man
Rynd	Rind.	Sherbourne	Sher bern.
Sacheverell	Sash-everel		
St Aubyn	S nt As-bin		
St Clair	Sin-clair		

Shrewsbury	<i>Shrō-sherr.</i>	Teignmouth	<i>Tin-muth.</i>
Sidebotham	<i>S dē-bottam.</i>	Tewkesbury	<i>Tewks berry.</i>
Skirre	<i>Skreen.</i>	Teynham	<i>Tan-am.</i>
Slathwaite	<i>Slō-it.</i>	Thames	<i>Tems</i>
Smijth	<i>Smythe</i>	Theobald	<i>Tib-bald.</i>
Sodor	<i>Sē-dor</i>	Thes ger	<i>Thes-s jet</i>
Somers	<i>Som mers</i>	Thorold	<i>Thur-uld.</i>
Somerset	<i>Som-ersct.</i>	Thwallier	<i>Thw-lie</i>
Somerton	<i>Som merton.</i>	Thynne	<i>Thyn</i>
Somervell	<i>Som mervle</i>	Tighe	<i>Ty</i>
Sondes	<i>Sonds</i>	Tirebuck	<i>Tyre-buk.</i>
Sotherby	<i>Sutb-eb.</i>	Tollemache	<i>Tol mash.</i>
Southwell	<i>Sō-thell.</i>	Torphichen	<i>Tor-fick-en.</i>
Souttar	<i>Soo-tar</i>	Toynbee	<i>Toyn be</i>
Speight	<i>Spate.</i>	Trafalgar	<i>Tra fal gar</i>
Stalbridge	<i>Star-l bridge.</i>	Traquair	<i>Trak sarr</i>
Stanton	<i>Stahn-ton.</i>	Tredgar	<i>Tred-er-gar</i>
Stapley	<i>Stapp-le</i>	Trefus s	<i>Tre frw-sis.</i>
Stavordale	<i>Stay-vordale</i>	Treloar	<i>Tre-lor</i>
Stormonth	<i>Stor-munth.</i>	Trumenheere	<i>Trim menhear</i>
Stoughton	<i>Staw-ton</i>	Tretbewy	<i>Tre thew-s</i>
Stourton	<i>Stor-ton</i>	Trevelyan	<i>Tre-er lian</i>
Strachey	<i>Stray-sha.</i>	Trees	<i>Treves</i>
Strahan } Strachan }	<i>Strawn.</i>	Trimlestown	<i>Trim melston</i>
Stranier	<i>Stran-rar</i>	Trotuscliffe	<i>Trot li</i>
Strathallan	<i>Strath-al an.</i>	Trounbridge	<i>Troo-bridge.</i>
Strathcona	<i>Strath-er-na</i>	Tuite	<i>Tewt.</i>
Stratheden	<i>Strath-er-den</i>	Tullibardine	<i>Tulli-bard-een</i>
Strathmore	<i>Strath-mor</i>	Turnour	<i>Ter ner</i>
Straton	<i>Strat-ton.</i>	Tutuett	<i>Tut yet</i>
Stucley	<i>Stew-kle</i>	Tyrwhitt	<i>Tir rit.</i>
Sudeley	<i>Sud-le.</i>	Tyssen	<i>Ty-sen.</i>
Sudley	<i>Sud-le</i>	Tyler	<i>Tyl ler</i>
Suirdale	<i>Sbur-dale.</i>	U g	<i>Os-g</i>
Sweetman	<i>Swt man.</i>	U st	<i>Os-ist.</i>
Sweetman	<i>Swt man.</i>	Urquhart	<i>Erk-ert.</i>
Swiney	<i>Swin-nl.</i>	Uttoxeter	<i>Ux-eter</i>
Symonds	<i>S m-monds</i>	Vaillant	<i>Val-lant.</i>
Symons	<i>S m-mons.</i>	Valetort	<i>Val liant</i>
Synge	<i>Sing</i>	Vanburgh	<i>Van-lytort.</i>
Tangye	<i>Tang-ē.</i>	Vandam	<i>Van-bra.</i>
Taubman	<i>Tawb-man.</i>	Van Dyck	<i>Van-dam</i>
		Vaughan	<i>Van-dyke</i>
			<i>Vawn.</i>

Vaux	{ Vox Vokes	Willes	Wills
Vavasour	Vav-vaser	Willoughby	Wil lobi
Vezin	Vee zin	Willoughby	Wil lobi
Villiers	Vil lers	D Eresby	Dersbi
Vogel	Vo-gel	Willoughby de	Wil loby de
Voules	Vokes	Broke	Brook
Vyvyan	Viv-vian	Winchilsea	Winch-elsee
		Winstanley	Win-stanli
		Woburn	Woo-bern
Waldegrave	Wawl grave	Wodehouse	Wood house
Walcran	Wawl ran	Wolcombe	Wool-cum
Walford	Wawl ford	Wollaston	Wool aston
Wallop	Wol lup	Wolmer	Wool mer
Walmsley	Wawm-sli	Wolsley	Wool sli
Walrond	Wawl rund	Wombwell	Woom well
Walsingham	Wawl singam	Woolw ch	Wool ich
Wantage	Won tuj	Worcester	Woot ter
Warburton	War burton	Worksop	Wer-sup
Warkworth	Wau k werth	Worledge	Wer luj
Warre	Wor	Worsley	Wer sli
Warwick	Wor rick	Worley	Wert li
Wastell	{ Was sel Was tel	Wraxhall	Rax all
Wauchope	Waw-kup	Wreford	Ree ford
Waugh	Waw	Wrensford'sley	Ren sli
Wavertree	Was-tre	Wrey	Ray
Wednesbury	Wen niberts	Wnothesley	{ Ry-othsli Rox li
Weguelin	Weg gelin	Wrixon	Rix-on
Weir	Weer	Wrotham	Roo-tham.
Wellesley	{ Wel sli Wes li.	Wrottesley	Rot-sli
Wemyss	Weems	Wroughton	Ran-ton
Westcott	West-cot.	Wylie }	Wj li
Wes enra	West-enra	Wyllie }	
Weyman	{ Way-man. Wy-man	Yeames	Yames
Whalley	Wboy-li	Yeates	Yayts
Whichcote	W's b-cot	Yeatman	Yayt man
Whichelo	W's b-elo	Yeats	Yayts
Whitefield	Wb i field	Yerburgh	Yar burra
Whittinghame	W's-enam	Yonge }	Yung
Whymper	W m per	Young }	
Whytham	Wjta-am	Youghal	Yawl.
Wilde	Wylid	Younger	Yan ger
Willard	Will-ard	Zouche	Zoosh



# TITLES AND FORMS OF ADDRESS

## ROYALTY

### STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN SPEECH

ALTHOUGH it falls to the lot of comparatively few to be privileged to converse with our King and Queen or members of their family, yet the circle tends to widen in our democratic age, and therefore it may be useful to an increasing number of people—and interesting to all—to know the correct manner of speech with their sovereigns.

On presentation to the King or Queen the subject does not start the conversation. He or she will answer, using in the first instance the title Your Majesty, and subsequently Sir or Mam. In the case of the Prince of Wales and other royal princes the same rules apply, the title used in the first instance being Your Royal Highness, and subsequently Sir. Royal princesses, whether married or unmarried, are called in the first instance Your Royal Highness, and subsequently Mam.

### STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN WRITING

#### THE KING

Sir, or

May it please Your Majesty,

I have the honour to remain, Sir,  
Your Majesty's most humble and obedient subject,

*Address of envelope (for formal or State documents only)—*

To The King's Most Excellent Majesty

*Otherwise—*

To His Majesty the King

## THE QUEEN

Madam, *or*

May it please Your Majesty,

I have the honour to remain, Madam,  
Your Majesty's most humble and obedient subject,

*Address of envelope—*

To The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, *or*  
To Her Majesty The Queen

## PRINCES AND PRINCESSES OF THE BLOOD ROYAL

## DUKES AND DUCHESSES OF THE BLOOD ROYAL

Sir (or Madam),

I have the honour to be, Sir (or Madam),  
Your Royal Highness's most humble and obedient servant,

*Address of envelope—*

To His (or Her) Royal Highness the Prince (or Princess) —

To His (or Her) Royal Highness the Duke (or Duchess) of —

## THE PEERAGE

THE peerage has five descending grades. They are DUKES, MARQUESSSES, EARLS, VISCOUNTS, and BARONS, and in each grade there are five classes. We will take them all in turn, creating a new title in each grade for our examples. General points will be taken first, and references will be made wherever possible to a point which has already been discussed.

### DOWAGER PEERESSES

The following rules apply to the five grades of the peerage and also to the baronetage.

A dowager peeress is the mother, stepmother, or grandmother of the reigning peer, and the widow of a preceding one. In no other case is she a dowager.

*Example* —The Dowager Duchess of Middlesex.

In cases of other relationship her Christian name is used to distinguish her from the wife of the existing peer, and indeed, this form is becoming more and more usual for all widowed peeresses.

*Example* —Mary, Duchess of Middlesex.

But if the existing peer has no wife, the widow of his predecessor is addressed as if her husband were still alive without prefix or Christian name.

### PEERESSES RE-MARRYING

A peeress who re-marries loses her previous title unless it is hers in her own right. A custom exists whereby on marrying into a lower rank she may retain her previous

title if she prefers to, but quite unofficially and by courtesy only

## COURTESY TITLES

All peers have a family name as well as their titles, although in numerous cases, especially in the lower ranks of the peerage, the two are the same. The family name is used by the sons and daughters of peers, excepting in the cases of eldest sons of dukes, marquesses, and earls.

In almost every case peers of these three categories have lesser titles also, of which the eldest son usually takes the highest as his courtesy title and uses it in every way as if it were his by right. In the few cases where there are no second titles, as in the earldoms of Devon, Lindsey, and Temple, the family name is used as a courtesy title. The eldest son of a duke is born in the degree of a marquess, but his courtesy title depends upon his father's lesser dignities. He takes the highest of these, which may be only that of an earl, a viscount, or a baron. He takes his title from birth, and when he marries his wife becomes a marchioness or a countess, or whatever it may be, and his children take the titles attached to those ranks. The eldest son of an eldest son takes a third title from the ducal collection, but of a lower grade than that of his father.

The correct ways of using these titles will be found under their various headings. It is in all respects the same, whether they are actual or courtesy titles.

## COLLATERALS

All courtesy titles, or titles connected with the family name of a peer, are attached only to the actual descendants of that peer, with one exception, hardly to be called such. It is that when a peer is succeeded other than by a son

the new peer's brothers and sisters take the titles that would have been theirs if their father had succeeded. In such cases he *would* have succeeded had he lived so the honour really comes through him. His widow, however, if he has left one, does not share this indulgence.

For instance, the 8th Duke of Devonshire died without issue. His heir was the eldest son of his brother, Lord Edward Cavendish, who had predeceased him. As long as the 8th duke lived his heir presumptive had no title, nor of course had his two brothers. But when Mr Victor Cavendish succeeded to the dukedom, his brothers became Lord Richard and Lord John Cavendish. His mother, however, remained Lady Edward Cavendish.

But it should be clearly understood that these privileges cannot be claimed as a right. They are given by favour of the Crown, and warrants are granted in such cases only upon the recommendation of the Home Secretary.

## CONFERRED TITLES

The recipient has no right to use a newly created title until all the legalities connected with it are completed and the ceremonies performed.

## LIFE PEERS

These are rare now, the only existing ones being Law Lords. They rank with hereditary barons according to the date of their creation. Their wives take the title of Lady and their children The Honourable. In all respects, except that the title does not descend, rules as for BARONS and BARONESSES apply (see p. 75).

## PEERS NOT IN PARLIAMENT

Not all Scottish and Irish peers sit in the House of Lords. Irish peers, if they do not do so, may be elected to

the House of Commons for any constituency but an Irish one. It does not come within our scope to explain these matters. All that concerns us is that usage in connection with their titles is precisely the same as if they were peers of Parliament.

## PEERESSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT

Some baronies and a few earldoms descend in the female line. The Dukedom of Fife, alone among the higher titles of the peerage, does so. It is now merged into the royal Dukedom of Connaught by the marriage of the elder daughter of the first Duke of Fife with Prince Arthur of Connaught. Peerages descending in the female line are thus often merged into titles of a higher degree. The late Countess of Yarborough, for instance, was Baroness Fauconberg and Conyers in her own right, and her eldest son has succeeded to her dignities. But if there should ever come a time when an Earl of Yarborough should have a daughter but no son, the Baronies of Fauconberg and Conyers would go to that daughter, while the Yarborough dignities would devolve upon the nearest male heir, and the titles would be separated again. (For modes of addressing see under the various titles. It is exactly the same as if the rank were obtained through marriage.)

## HUSBANDS AND CHILDREN OF PEERESSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT

Husbands take no style or dignity from their wives. Their children, however, are in all respects as if the peerage were held by their father.

HUSBANDS AND CHILDREN OF PEERS'  
DAUGHTERS

A husband's name or status is not altered in any way by his wife's degree, and the children have no distinctions of any sort through their mother

## DEVOLVING TITLES

A hereditary title can descend only in the direct line, that is from father to son, or grandfather to grandson, except in the few instances, already mentioned, in which descent also includes the female line, and those in which remainder is expressly granted. An example of the latter was Lord Kitchener's earldom, which devolved upon his brother. In the case of an ancient peerage succession sometimes devolves upon a distant cousin, but he succeeds not because he is a cousin of the preceding peer, but because he is descended from some former holder of the title. The brother or nephew of a newly created peer would not succeed to his honours unless special remainder were granted in his Patent, nor would a cousin of an older creation, unless his descent were from a former holder of it. This explains why some peers succeeding take lower titles than their predecessors. The present Earl of Drogheda, for instance, gains the title through descent from the fifth earl. The sixth earl was raised to the marquessate, which was held also by the seventh and eighth earls, as his direct descendants. But with the death of the third marquess the direct male descent from the first died out, though descent from previous holders of the lower title did not. There are several similar cases in the peerage.

## THE TITLE "LADY"

This is probably the commonest of all, as it is held by all peeresses under the rank of duchess, by all daughters of the three highest ranks of the peerage, and by the wives of baronets and knights. The prefix "The" marks a lady of the peerage, and must not be used before the title denoting other ranks.

## THE TITLE "HONOURABLE"

The use of this title is not without its difficulties. They should be carefully noted, because the title is a fairly frequent one, including as it does the younger sons of earls, all the sons and daughters of viscounts and barons, and the wives of the sons, besides its use outside the ranks of the peerage. The important rule to note is that it is *never* used in speech, even by a servant. Neither is it used in letter writing, excepting on the envelope. For further information see under the various holders of the rank.

## BUSINESS LETTERS

The rules, official and social, are dealt with in the following pages under each grade, but commercial cases arise which involve the plural. The use of the third person is recommended here. It has its grammatical pitfalls which must be carefully guarded against. An example may help.

Messrs J & J Brown present their compliments to His Grace The Duke of Down and in submitting their estimate await his further instructions. (Such letters are not signed.)

If however the first person style is preferred the following form may be used

Your Lordship,

We have the honour to be  
Your Lordship's obedient servants,



## DUKES AND DUCHESSES

To help us in our explanation we will create a Duke of Middlesex, who is also Marquess of Huddersfield and Earl of Ramsgate, to name only his principal titles His family name shall be Smith

### TERRITORIAL TITLES

The titles of all existing dukedoms are taken from the name of a place. There are no dukedoms of which the title is the same as the family name, as may be the case in all other grades of the peerage

*Example* —The Duke of Middlesex  
The Duchess of Middlesex.

### STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN SPEECH

The form of address for those of social equality is Duke of Middlesex or Duchess of Middlesex, though the necessity for using the full title would generally be avoided. For instance, if there is no need to distinguish between different dukes and duchesses, plain Duke or Duchess is correct. They are referred to as The Duke or The Duchess. But in conversation it is good form to make as sparing a use as possible of titles. Inferiors address them as Your Grace, and refer to them as His Grace and Her Grace.

The archaic style of the title in conjunction with a Christian name, as Duke John, is not used now. To distinguish a particular duke from others of his line he is called John, Duke of ———, or The second Duke of ———.

## DOWAGER DUCHESSES

A dowager duchess is so called when she is the widow of the preceding peer, and the mother, stepmother, or grandmother of the reigning peer, although it is more usual in these days to distinguish her from the reigning duke's wife by using her Christian name before her title. Either of the following examples is correct therefore

*Example* —The Dowager Duchess of Middlesex  
Mary, Duchess of Middlesex

But if the existing duke has no wife, the widow of his predecessor is addressed in all respects as if her husband were alive

*Example* —The Duchess of Middlesex

The rules for addressing in speech are in all ways the same as for the duke's wife, but if confusion were threatened she would be referred to as The Dowager Duchess

## STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN WRITING

The formal manner of address in writing is

My Lord Duke,

I remain, my Lord Duke,  
Your Grace's most obedient servant,

*Address of envelope*—

To His Grace The Duke of Middlesex, K G (or K.T.)

Madam,

I remain Madam,  
Your Grace's most obedient servant,

*Address of envelope*—

To Her Grace The Duchess of Middlesex

*(To a Dowager)*

Madam,

I remain, Madam,  
Your Grace's most obedient servant,

*Address of envelope—*

To Her Grace The Dowager Duchess of Middlesex, *or*  
To Her Grace Mary, Duchess of Middlesex.

The social manner of address in writing is

Dear Duke of Middlesex,

Believe me, dear Duke,  
Very faithfully yours,

*or more familiarly*

Dear Duke,

Believe me, dear Duke,  
Yours very sincerely,

*Address of envelope—*

To His Grace The Duke of Middlesex, K.G

Dear Duchess of Middlesex,

Believe me dear Duchess,  
Very faithfully yours,

*or more familiarly*

Dear Duchess,

Believe me, dear Duchess,  
Yours very sincerely,

*Address of envelope—*

To Her Grace The Duchess of Middlesex

*(To a Dowager)*

Dear Duchess of Middlesex,

Believe me dear Duchess,  
Very faithfully yours,

*or more familiarly*

Dear Duchess,

Believe me, dear Duchess,  
Yours very sincerely,

*Address of envelope—*

To Her Grace The Dowager Duchess of Middlesex,  
*or*

To Her Grace Mary, Duchess of Middlesex.

## ELDEST SONS OF DUKES

*(See also under COURTESY TITLES, p 41)*

The eldest son of a duke is born in the degree of a marquess, but his courtesy title depends upon his father's lesser dignities. He takes the highest of these, which may be only that of an earl, a viscount, or a baron. He takes his title from birth, and when he marries his wife and children share the honours attached to his rank. His eldest son takes a third title from the ducal collection, of a lower grade than that of his father.

*Example*—The eldest son of our Duke of Middlesex would be the Marquess of Huddersfield and his wife the Marchioness of Huddersfield. Their eldest son would be the Earl of Ramsgate.

The correct use of these titles will be found under their various headings. It is in all respects the same, whether they are actual or courtesy titles (*See pp 54 and 62*.)

## DAUGHTERS AND YOUNGER SONS OF DUKES

The younger sons of a duke bear the title "Lord" with their Christian and family names, and all daughters of a duke bear the title "Lady."

*Example*—Lord John Smith  
Lady Barbara Smith

## STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN SPEECH

In this category the commonest mistakes are made by those who do not know the proper use of titles. Lord John Smith must *never* be called Lord Smith, nor Lady Barbara Smith Lady Smith. When the full titles are not used they are called Lord John and Lady Barbara. There is no other abbreviation unless one is on such terms of intimacy as to use their Christian names alone, or, in the case of the men, their surnames alone.

## STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN WRITING

The formal manner of address in writing is  
My Lord,

I have the honour to remain, my Lord,  
Your Lordship's obedient servant

*Address of envelope—*

To Lord John Smith

My Lady (or Madam),

I have the honour to remain, my Lady (or Madam),  
Your Ladyship's obedient servant,

*Address of envelope—*

To Lady Barbara Smith

The social manner of address in writing is  
Dear Lord John Smith,

Very faithfully yours,

*or more familiarly*

Dear Lord John,

Yours very truly, *or*

Dear Smith,

Yours sincerely,

*Address of envelope—*

To Lord John Smith

Dear Lady Barbara Smith,

Very faithfully yours,

*or more familiarly*

Dear Lady Barbara,

Very truly yours, *or*

Very sincerely yours,

*Address of envelope—*

To Lady Barbara Smith

## WIVES OF YOUNGER SONS OF DUKES

The mistake already alluded to in this category is made most often of all in the case of wives of younger sons of dukes and marquesses. The wife of Lord John Smith is Lady John Smith, and never under any circumstances Lady Smith. She is known less formally as Lady John. This rule is varied only when she is of higher rank than her husband, in which case her own Christian name is substituted for his (*See under MARRIED DAUGHTERS OF DUKES, p. 52*).

## STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN WRITING

The formal manner is

Madam (or My Lady),

I have the honour to remain, Madam (or my Lady),

Your Ladyship's obedient servant,

*Address of envelope—*

To Lady John Smith

The social manner of address in writing is

Dear Lady John Smith,

Believe me, dear Lady John Smith,

Very truly yours,

*or more familiarly*

Dear Lady John,

Believe me, dear Lady John,

Sincerely yours,

*Address of envelope—*

To Lady John Smith

## WIDOWS OF YOUNGER SONS OF DUKES

If the widow of a younger son of a duke, having no title of her own, remarries with a commoner, she may continue to use her late husband's name and title if she chooses. But if she decides to take her second husband's name, she must relinquish her previous title and become plain Mrs. If, on the other hand, she has a title in her own right, she would use it coupled with her new name. If she remarries into the peerage, she would obviously share her second husband's name and title.

## CHILDREN OF YOUNGER SONS OF DUKES

The children of younger sons of dukes have no distinctions of any sort. All the sons and daughters of Lord and Lady John Smith would be plain Mr or Miss. A popular fallacy would make them honourables, but that is quite wrong. They have, of course, some precedence in the social scale.

## MARRIED DAUGHTERS OF DUKES

The daughter of a duke, in marrying a man of equal or higher rank than her own, shares her husband's title. In all other cases she retains her own title of Lady with her Christian name even if she marries the younger son of a duke, because by a curious anomaly all peers' daughters rank one degree higher than younger sons of the same grade. In the event of marriage with the heir of an earl or lesser peer, she is entitled, if she prefers it, to

retain her own title while her husband is a courtesy lord, because she actually keeps her precedence until he succeeds to his peerage. There are instances of both usages in the peerage, and the chosen style should be ascertained in each case. Marriage with a commoner does not alter her rank in any way (nor incidentally that of her husband). Our duke's daughter, Lady Barbara Smith, married to Mr Peter Green, would become Lady Barbara Green. Under no circumstances would she be called Lady Peter Green. Together they would be referred to as Mr Peter and Lady Barbara Green, or Mr and Lady Barbara Green. Curiously enough, however, the daughter of a duke (as also of a marquess or earl) keeps her rank as such in the table of precedence if she marries out of the peerage, but exchanges it for that of her husband if she remains in it, even if it means descending several steps. Thus Lady Barbara, having married Mr Peter Green, would go in to dinner before a sister who had married a baron.

*Examples* — Marriage with

A commoner	Peter Green Esq	Lady Barbara Green
A knight or baronet	Sir Bernard Brown	Lady Barbara Brown
A younger son of an earl or lesser peer	The Honourable George Wilson	Lady Barbara Wilson
An eldest son of an earl	Viscount Staines	Lady Barbara Staines or Viscountess Staines (Lady Staines)
A younger son of a duke or marquess	Lord John Bull	Lady Barbara Bull
An eldest son of a marquess	The Earl of Malvern (Lord Malvern)	The Countess of Malvern (Lady Malvern)
An eldest son of a duke	The Marquess of Mere (Lord Mere)	The Marchioness of Mere (Lady Mere)

CHILDREN OF DAUGHTERS OF DUKES

The children of daughters of dukes receive no titles or distinctions of any sort through their mother.



## MARQUESSES AND MARCHIONESSES

THIS title is rendered in two ways, *marquess* or *marquis*. The former is the older and purely British. Peers of this rank use which form they prefer, and their choice should be ascertained and observed in addressing them.

Our typical peer of this, the second grade, shall be the Marquess of Montgomeryshire, who is also the Earl of Malvern and Baron Swindon. His family name shall be Evans.

## TERRITORIAL TITLES

The title of *marquess* is generally taken from the name of a place, as it invariably is in the case of a duke.

*Example* — The Marquess of Montgomeryshire

There are two *marquessates* in our peerage, however, whose titles are taken from the family names, and in both these cases the preposition is dropped, thus

The Marquess Conyngham  
The Marquess Townshend

These two are the only instances in the *marquessate* of titles taken from family names, but in two other cases the preposition is dropped even though the titles are territorial, viz.,

The Marquess Camden.  
The Marquess Douro

## STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN SPEECH

It has been said already that all peers and peeresses below ducal rank are called *lord* and *lady* in speech.

This brings us to a mistake quite commonly made in connection with the lower grades of the peerage. Although it is correct to talk of The Duke, or Duchess, of Middlesex—indeed, they could not be referred to in any other way—the rule is quite different for the marquessate. The Marquess and Marchioness of Montgomeryshire would always be referred and spoken to as Lord and Lady Montgomeryshire. There are a few formal occasions on which the full title would be used, but it would never occur in intimate speech. This shibboleth is so often transgressed by novelists and others who love the peerage better than they know its ways that it may seem a little hard to believe how wrong it appears to be among the people who know.

#### STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN WRITING

The formal manner is—

My Lord Marquess, *or*  
My Lord,

I have the honour to be, my Lord Marquess (or my Lord),  
Your obedient servant,

*Address of envelope—*

To The Most Honble The Marquess of Montgomeryshire  
Madam,

I have the honour to remain, Madam,  
Your Ladyship's obedient servant,

*Address of envelope—*

To The Most Honble The Marchioness of Montgomeryshire

The social manner of addressing in writing is  
Dear Lord Montgomeryshire, *or*  
Dear Montgomeryshire,

Yours very truly, *or*  
Yours sincerely,

*Address of envelope—*

To The Marquess of Mootgomeryshire.

Dear Lady Montgomeryshire

Believe me, dear Lady Mootgomeryshire,

Very sincerely yours,

*Address of envelope—*

To The Marchioness of Mootgomeryshire

## DOWAGER MARCHIONESSES

A dowager marchioness is so called when she is the widow of the preceding marquess, although it is more usual in these days to distinguish her from the reigning marquess's wife by using her Christian name before her title. Either of the following examples is correct therefore

*Example—*The Dowager Marchioness of Montgomeryshire  
 Enid, Marchioness of Montgomeryshire

## STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN WRITING

The formal manner is

Madam,

I have the honour to remain, Madam

Your Ladyship's obedient servant

*Address of envelope—*

To The Most Honble The Dowager Marchioness of Montgomeryshire, *or*

To The Most Honble Enid, Marchioness of Montgomeryshire

The social manner of addressing in writing is

Dear Lady Montgomeryshire,

Believe me, dear Lady Montgomeryshire,

Very sincerely yours

*Address of envelope—*

To The Dowager Marchioness of Montgomeryshire, *or*  
To Enid, Marchioness of Montgomeryshire

## ELDEST SONS OF MARQUESSES

(*See also under COURTESY TITLES, p. 41*)

As stated elsewhere, peers in this category have lesser titles as well, and the eldest son takes usually the highest of these as his courtesy title, which is used in every way as if it were his by right. He takes the title from birth, and on his marriage his wife and children share the honours attached to his rank. His eldest son would take a third title from the marquess's collection.

*Example*—The eldest son of our Marquess of Montgomeryshire would be the Earl of Malvern and his wife the Countess of Malvern. Their eldest son would be Baron Swindon. The correct use of these titles will be found under their various headings. It is in all respects the same, whether they are actual or courtesy titles (*see pp. 62 and 75*).

## DAUGHTERS AND YOUNGER SONS OF MARQUESSES

The younger sons of a marquess bear the title Lord with their Christian and family names, and all daughters of a marquess bear the title Lady.

*Example*—Lord Charles Evans  
Lady Joan Evans

## STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN SPEECH

In this category the commonest mistakes are made by those who do not know the proper use of titles. Lord Charles Evans must never be called Lord Evans, no Lady Joan Evans, Lady Evans. When the full titles are

not used, they are called Lord Charles and Lady Joan. There is no other abbreviation unless one is on such terms of intimacy as to use their Christian names alone, or, in the case of the men, their surnames alone.

### STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN WRITING

The formal manner of address in writing is

My Lord,

I have the honour to remain, my Lord,  
Your Lordship's obedient servant,

*Address of envelope—*

To Lord Charles Evans

Madam (or My Lady),

I have the honour to remain, Madam (or my Lady)  
Your Ladyship's obedient servant,

*Address of envelope—*

To Lady Joan Evans

The social manner of address in writing is

Dear Lord Charles Evans,

Very faithfully yours,

*or more familiarly*

Dear Lord Charles,

Yours very truly

*or*

Dear Evans,

Yours sincerely,

*Address of envelope—*

To Lord Charles Evans

Dear Lady Joan Evans,

Very faithfully yours,

*or more familiarly*

Dear Lady Joan,

Very truly yours, *or*  
Very sincerely yours,*Address of envelope—*

To Lady Joan Evans

## WIVES OF YOUNGER SONS OF MARQUESSSES

The mistake already alluded to in this category is made most often of all in the case of wives of younger sons of dukes and marquesses. The wife of Lord Charles Evans is Lady Charles Evans, and never under any circumstances Lady Evans. She is known less formally as Lady Charles. This rule is varied only when she is of higher rank than her husband, in which case her own Christian name is substituted for his (*See under MARRIED DAUGHTERS OF MARQUESSSES, p. 60*)

## STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN WRITING

The formal manner is  
Madam (or My Lady),

I have the honour to remain, Madam (or my Lady),  
Your Ladyship's obedient servant,

*Address of envelope—*

To Lady Charles Evans

The social manner of address in writing is  
Dear Lady Charles Evans,

Believe me, dear Lady Charles Evans,  
Very truly yours,

Dear Lady Charles, *or more familiarly*

Believe me, dear Lady Charles,  
Sincerely yours,

*Address of envelope—*

To Lady Charles Evans

## WIDOWS OF YOUNGER SONS OF MARQUESSSES

If the widow of a younger son of a marquess, having no title of her own, remarries with a commoner, she may continue to use her late husband's name and title if she chooses. But if she decides to take her second husband's name, she must relinquish her previous title and become plain Mrs. If, on the other hand, she has a title in her own right, she would use it coupled with her new name.

## CHILDREN OF YOUNGER SONS OF MARQUESSSES

The children of younger sons of marquesses have no distinctions of any sort. All the sons and daughters of Lord and Lady Charles Evans would be plain Mr and Miss. They have, of course, some precedence in the social scale.

## MARRIED DAUGHTERS OF MARQUESSSES

The daughter of a marquess, in marrying a man of equal or higher rank than her own, shares her husband's title. In all other cases she retains her own title of Lady with her Christian name, even if she marries the younger son of a marquess, because, as stated elsewhere, all peers' daughters rank one degree higher than younger sons of the same grade. In the event of marriage with the heir of an earl or lesser peer, she is entitled, if she prefers it, to retain her own title while her husband is a courtesy lord, because she actually keeps her precedence until he succeeds to his peerage. There are instances of both usages in the peerage, and the chosen style should be ascertained in each case. Marriage with a commoner does not alter

her rank in any way (not incidentally that of her husband) Our marquess's daughter, married to Mr Peter Green, would become Lady Joan Green Under no circumstances would she be called Lady Peter Green Together they would be described as Mr Peter and Lady Joan Green Curiously enough, however, the daughter of a marquess (as also of a duke or earl) keeps her rank as such in the table of precedence if she marries out of the peerage, but exchanges it for that of her husband if she remains in it, even if it means descending several steps Thus Lady Joan, having married Mr Peter Green, would go in to dinner before a sister who had married a baron

*Examples — Marriage with*

A commoner	Peter Green Esq	Lady Joan Green
A knight or baronet	Sir Bernard Brown	Lady Joan Brown
A younger son of an earl or lesser peer	The Honourable George Wilson	Lady Joan Wilson
An eldest son of an earl	Viscount Staines	Lady Joan Staines <i>or</i> Viscountess Staines (Lady Staines)
A younger son of a marquess	Lord John Bull	Lady Joan Bull
A younger son of a duke	Lord John Smith	Lady John Smith <i>or</i> Lady Joan Smith
An eldest son of a marquess	The Earl of Malvern (Lord Malvern)	The Countess of Malvern (Lady Malvern)
An eldest son of a duke	The Marquess of Mere (Lord Mere)	The Marchioness of Mere (Lady Mere)

## CHILDREN OF DAUGHTERS OF MARQUESSSES

The children of daughters of marquesses receive no titles or distinctions of any sort through their mother



## EARLS AND COUNTESSSES

THIS grade is sometimes territorial, sometimes taken from the family name. In the former case the preposition "of" is generally used, and in the latter case it is not, although there are numerous exceptions to both rules.

In one or two instances, such as the Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, two separate earldoms have become merged. Both titles are used on all formal occasions and even on the social envelope. But in social speech and letters only the first one is employed. The Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham's title provides an instance of the little traps which are sometimes, almost perversely it would seem, set for the unwary. The name of the ancient town from which Lord Winchelsea takes his title is spelt Winchelsea. Another curious instance is that the town of Beaconsfield, from which Disraeli took his title, is pronounced Beckonsfield. He lived within a few miles of it at Hughenden, and must have been aware of this. But his title was pronounced by him as it is written, and continues to be so pronounced.

Our typical peer in this, the third grade, shall be the Earl of Whitby, with a second title, Viscount Staines, and the family name of Collins.

### STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN SPEECH

It has been remarked already that all peers and peeresses below ducal rank are called lord and lady in speech. This rule applies, of course, to earls and countesses, who are always referred to and spoken to as lord and lady. As in the case of the marquessate, there are a few formal

occasions on which the full title would be used, but it would never happen in intimate speech

STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN WRITING

The formal manner is

My Lord,

I have the honour to remain, my Lord,  
Your Lordship's obedient servant,

*Address of envelope—*

To The Right Honble The Earl of Whitby

Madam,

I have the honour to remain, Madam,  
Your Ladyship's obedient servant,

*Address of envelope—*

To The Right Honble The Countess of Whitby

The social manner of address in writing is

Dear Lord Whitby, or

Dear Whitby,

Yours very truly, or  
Yours sincerely,

*Address of envelope—*

To The Earl of Whitby

Dear Lady Whitby,

Believe me, dear Lady Whitby,  
Yours very sincerely,

*Address of envelope—*

To The Countess of Whitby

DOWAGER COUNTESSSES

A dowager countess is so called when she is the widow of the preceding earl, although it is more usual in these

days to distinguish her from the reigning earl's wife by using her Christian name before her title. Either of the following examples is correct, therefore

The Dowager Countess of Whitby  
Muriel, Countess of Whitby

#### STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN SPEECH

is exactly the same as if she were the reigning countess

#### STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN WRITING

The formal manner is

Madam,

I have the honour to remain, Madam,  
Your Ladyship's obedient servant,

*Address of envelope—*

To The Right Honble The Dowager Countess of Whitby *or*  
To The Right Honble Muriel, Countess of Whitby

The social manner of address in writing is

Dear Lady Whitby,

Believe me, dear Lady Whitby,  
Very sincerely yours,

*Address of envelope—*

To The Dowager Countess of Whitby, *or*  
To Muriel Countess of Whitby

#### ELDEST SONS OF EARLS

(*See also under COURTESY TITLES, p. 41*)

As stated elsewhere, peers in this category have lesser titles as well, and the eldest son takes usually the highest of these as his courtesy title which is used in every way as if it were his by right. He takes the title from birth,

and on his marriage his wife and children share the honours attached to his rank.

*Example*—The eldest son of our Earl of Whitby would be the Viscount Staines and his wife the Viscountess Staines. The correct use of these titles will be found under their various headings. It is in all respects the same whether they are actual or courtesy titles (*see pp 70 and 71*)

## DAUGHTERS OF EARLS

Daughters of earls bear the title Lady with their Christian and family names

*Example*—Lady Violet Collins

## STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN SPEECH

The same rules apply as in the case of daughters of dukes and marquesses, viz, when the full title is not used, our earl's daughter would be called Lady Violet. There is no other abbreviation unless one is on such terms of intimacy as to use the Christian name alone.

## STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN WRITING

The formal manner is

Madam (or My Lady),

I have the honour to remain, Madam (or My Lady),

Your Ladyship's obedient servant,

*Address of envelope—*

To Lady Violet Collins

The social manner of address in writing is  
Dear Lady Violet Collins,

Very faithfully yours,

*or more familiarly*

Dear Lady Violet,

Very sincerely yours,

*Address of envelope—*

To Lady Violet Collins

## YOUNGER SONS OF EARLS

Unlike the higher grades of the peerage, younger sons of earls are styled Honourable with their Christian and family names, and there is nothing to distinguish them from the sons of viscounts and barons

*Example* —The Honourable Thomas Collins

## STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN SPEECH

As remarked elsewhere, this title is never used in speech or letter writing, excepting on the envelope. The younger sons of earls are called Mr, always in conjunction with the Christian name

*Example* —Mr Thomas Collins

The title is never printed on visiting-cards, so that without inner knowledge it is difficult to recognize the rank. When it is desired to indicate it, however, a reference to the holder's parentage would be permissible. Servants would announce the younger son of an earl as Mr Thomas Collins

## STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN WRITING

The formal manner is

Sir, *or*

Dear Sir,

I have the honour to be, Sir

Your obedient servant,

*Address of envelope—*

To The Honble. Thomas Collins

The social manner of address is

Dear Mr Collins, *or*

Dear Collins,

Believe me, dear Mr Collins, *or*  
 dear Collins,

Very truly yours,

*Address of envelope—*

To The Honble Thomas Collins

## WIVES OF YOUNGER SONS OF EARLS

share their husbands' title

*Example—*The Honble Mrs Thomas Collins

It should be carefully noted that whereas it is wrong to use the designations Mr or Miss with this title, it is right to use the designation Mrs with it. The title is never used in speech, even by a servant, and the wife of Mr Thomas Collins is always alluded to as Mrs Thomas Collins. If she happens to be of higher rank than her husband, she would use her own title in conjunction with her husband's name—*without the Honourable*

## STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN WRITING

The formal manner is

Madam,

I have the bonbur to remain, Madam,  
 Your obedient servant

*Address of envelope—*

To The Honble Mrs Thomas Collins

The social manner is

Dear Mrs Collins,

Believe me, dear Mrs Collins,

Yours very sincerely,

*Address of envelope—*

To The Honble Mrs Thomas Collins

## WIDOWS OF YOUNGER SONS OF EARLS

keep their title until re marriage, when it is abandoned in favour of the second husband's status, whether it be higher or lower. This rule does not apply, of course, if the widow possesses a title in her own right.

## CHILDREN OF YOUNGER SONS OF EARLS

have no distinctions of any sort. They have, of course, certain social precedence.

## MARRIED DAUGHTERS OF EARLS

The daughter of an earl, in marrying a man of equal or higher rank than her own, shares her husband's title. In all other cases she retains her own title of Lady with her Christian name, even if she marries the younger son of an earl, because, as stated elsewhere, all peers' daughters rank one degree higher than younger sons of the same grade. In the event of marriage with the heir of a viscount or lesser peer, she is entitled, if she prefers it, to retain her own title until her husband succeeds to his peerage, because she actually keeps her own precedence until then. In such a case the chosen style should be ascertained. Marriage with a commoner does not alter her rank in any way—nor incidentally that of her husband. Our earl's daughter, married to Mr Peter Green, would become Lady Violet Green. She must never be called Lady Peter Green. Together they would be described as Mr Peter and Lady Violet Green. Curiously enough, however, the daughter of an earl keeps her rank as such in the table of precedence if she marries out of the peerage, but exchanges it for that of her husband if she remains in it, even if it means descending several steps. Thus Lady Violet, having married Mr Peter Green

would go in to dinner before a sister who had married a baron

*Examples* — Marriage with

A commoner	Mr Peter Green	Lady Violet Green
A knight or baronet	Sir Bernard Brown	Lady Violet Brown
A younger son of an earl or lesser peer	The Honourable Michael O Mara	Lady Violet O Mara
An eldest son of an earl	Viscount Staines (Lord Staines)	Viscountess Staines (Lady Staines)
A younger son of a marquess	Lord John Bull	Lady John Bull
A younger son of a duke	Lord John Smith	Lady John Smith
An eldest son of a marquess	The Earl of Malvern (Lord Malvern)	The Countess of Malvern (Lady Malvern)
An eldest son of a duke	The Marquess of Mere (Lord Mere)	The Marchioness of Mere (Lady Mere)

CHILDREN OF DAUGHTERS OF EARLS

The children of daughters of earls receive no titles or distinctions of any sort through their mother



## VISCOUNTS AND VISCOUNTESSES

THIS title is sometimes territorial, sometimes derived from the family name, but in neither case is the preposition "of" used between the style and the title, e g Viscount Hereford, not The Viscount of Hereford. It is becoming increasingly usual, however, in this degree to make a territorial addition to the title, e g Viscount Grey of Fallodon, and Viscount Haldane of Cloan. In such cases the full style is used on formal occasions and in addressing all letters, formal and social.

Our example in this, the fourth grade of the peerage, shall be Viscount O'Mara, with the same family name.

### STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN SPEECH

The rule already explained, that all peers and peeresses below ducal rank are called lord and lady in speech, applies equally, of course, to viscounts and their wives. As in other ranks, there are a few formal occasions on which the full title would be used, but it would never happen in intimate speech.

### STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN WRITING

The formal manner is

My Lord,

I have the honour to remain, my Lord,  
Your Lordship's obedient servant,

*Address of envelope—*

To The Right Honble The Viscount O Mara

Madam,

I have the honour to remain, Madam,  
Your Ladyship's obedient servant,

*Address of envelope—*

To The Right Honble. The Viscountess O'Mara

The social manner of address in writing is:

Dear Lord O'Mara, *or*

Dear O'Mara,

Yours very truly, *or*

Yours sincerely,

*Address of envelope—*

To The Viscount O'Mara

Dear Lady O'Mara,

Believe me, dear Lady O'Mara,

Yours very sincerely,

*Address of envelope—*

To The Viscountess O'Mara

## DOWAGER VISCOUNTESSES

A dowager viscountess is the widow of the preceding peer (*see p 40*). There are two accepted forms of address, thus

The Dowager Viscountess O'Mara

Anne, Viscountess O'Mara

### STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN SPEECH

is exactly the same as if she were the reigning viscountess (*see above*)

### STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN WRITING

The formal manner is:

Madam,

I have the honour to remain, Madam,

Your Ladyship's obedient servant,

*Address of envelope—*

To The Right Honble The Dowager Viscountess O Mara  
*or*

To The Right Honble Anne, Viscountess O Mara

The social manner is

Dear Lady O Mara,

Believe me, dear Lady O'Mara,

Very sincerely yours,

*Address of envelope—*

To The Dowager Viscountess O Mara, *or*

To Anne, Viscountess O Mara.

## ELDEST SONS OF VISCOUNTS

Courtesy titles cease at the grade of an earl, so that the eldest son of a viscount does not take his father's second title, even if he happens to have one. Like his younger brothers, he is merely The Honourable, and his wife shares the title.

*Example —*The Honble. Michael O'Mara  
 The Honble Mrs O Mara

Their visiting-cards would be inscribed "Mr O Mara" and "Mrs O'Mara" without the Christian name.

## STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN SPEECH

As explained before, the title Honourable is never used in speech, so that the eldest son of our viscount would be spoken and referred to as Mr O'Mara and his wife as Mrs O'Mara. This rule is followed by servants also.

## STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN WRITING

The formal manner is

Sir *or*

Dear Sir,

I have the honour to remain, Sir (dear Sir),

Your obedient servant,

*Address of envelope—*

To The Honble Michael O'Mara

Madam,

I have the honour to remain, Madam,

Your obedient servant,

*Address of envelope—*

To The Honble Mrs O'Mara

The social manner of address in writing is

Dear Mr O'Mara, *or*

Dear O'Mara,

Believe me, dear Mr O'Mara,

Yours very truly,

*or*

I am, dear O'Mara,

Yours very sincerely,

*Address of envelope—*

To The Honble Michael O'Mara

Dear Mrs O'Mara,

Believe me, dear Mrs O'Mara,

Yours very sincerely,

*Address of envelope—*

To The Honble Mrs O'Mara

## WIDOWS OF ELDEST SONS OF VISCOUNTS

keep their title until re marriage when it is abandoned in favour of the second husband's status, whether it be higher or lower. This does not apply of course if the widow is titled in her own right.

## YOUNGER SONS OF VISCOUNTS

## WIVES OF YOUNGER SONS OF VISCOUNTS

## WIDOWS OF YOUNGER SONS OF VISCOUNTS

The same rules exactly apply here as to younger sons of earls and their wives (*see pp 66 and 67*)

## DAUGHTERS OF VISCOUNTS

all bear the title Honourable like their brothers

## STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN SPEECH

The title is never used in speech even by a servant  
The eldest daughter is referred to as Miss O'Mara, the  
younger ones as Miss Nora and Miss Bridget O'Mara

## STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN WRITING

is the same for all The formal manner is  
Madam,

I have the honour to remain, Madam,  
Your obedient servant,

*Address of envelope—*

To The Honble. Eileen O'Mara

The social manner is

Dear Miss O'Mara,

Yours very sincerely,

*Address of envelope—*

To The Honble. Eileen O'Mara.

## MARRIED DAUGHTERS OF VISCOUNTS

• The daughter of a viscount in marrying a man of lower  
rank than her own keeps her title, thus

Marriage with

A commoner

Mr Peter Green

The Honble. Mrs Green

A knight or  
baronet

Sir Bernard Brown

The Honble Lady Brown

In marrying a man of equal or higher rank she shares  
her husband's title

## CHILDREN OF SONS OF VISCOUNTS

## CHILDREN OF DAUGHTERS OF VISCOUNTS

have no titles or distinctions of any sort They have, of  
course, a certain social precedence

## BARONS AND BARONESES

THIS title is sometimes territorial, sometimes taken from the family name, and sometimes from other sources entirely, as, for example, Lord Vaux of Harrowden, whose family name is Mostyn

The peculiar point about this title is that, unlike its foreign equivalent, it is not used in this country excepting by peeresses in their own right

Our example in this, the fifth and last grade of the peerage, shall be Baron Westley, with the family name of Whitworth

### STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN SPEECH

The rule of addressing all peers below ducal rank as lord and lady is equally applicable here Baronesses in their own right, however, are sometimes called by this title

### STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN WRITING

The formal manner is

My Lord

I have the honour to be my Lord,

Your Lordship's obedient servant,

*Address of envelope—*

To The Right Honble Lord Westley

Madam

I have the honour to be Madam,

Your Ladyship's obedient servant

*Address of envelope—*

To The Right Honble Lady Westley, or

To The Right Honble The Baroness Westley

The social manner of address is—

Dear Lord Westley, *or*

Dear Westley,

Believe me, dear Lord Westley, *or*

I am, dear Westley,

Yours very sincerely,

*Address of envelope—*

To Lord Westley

Dear Lady (or Baroness) Westley,

Believe me, dear Lady Westley,

Yours very sincerely,

*Address of envelope—*

To Lady Westley, *or*

To The Baroness Westley.

## DOWAGER BARONESES

A dowager baroness is the widow of the preceding peer (*see p 40*) The Dowager Baroness Westley, or The Dowager Lady Westley, are forms which are being superseded by

•                      Anne, Baroness Westley, *or*

                        Anne, Lady Westley

## STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN SPEECH

is exactly the same as if she were the reigning baroness (*see p 75*)

## STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN WRITING

The formal manner is

Madam,

I have the honour to remain, Madam,

Your Ladyship's obedient servant,

*Address of envelope—*

To The Right Honble The Dowager Lady (or Baroness)  
Westley, or

To The Right Honble Anne, Lady (or Baroness) Westley

The social manner of address is

Dear Lady (or Baroness) Westley,

Believe me, dear Lady (or Baroness) Westley,

Yours very sincerely,

*Address of envelope—*

To The Dowager Lady (or Baroness) Westley,

To Anne, Lady (or Baroness) Westley

## ELDEST SONS OF BARONS

Courtesy titles cease at the grade of an earl, so that the eldest son of a baron, like his younger brothers, is merely The Honourable, and his wife shares the title

*Example —*The Honble Roger Whitworth

The Honble Mrs Whitworth

Their visiting cards would be inscribed Mr Whitworth and Mrs Whitworth, without the Christian name

## STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN SPEECH

As explained elsewhere, the title Honourable is never used in speech, so that the eldest son of our baron would be spoken and referred to as Mr Whitworth and his wife as Mrs Whitworth This rule is followed by servants also

## STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN WRITING

The formal manner is

Sir, or

Dear Sir,

I have the honour to remain Sir (dear Sir),

Your obedient servant,

*Address of envelope—*

To The Honble Roger Whitworth



Madam,

I have the honour to remain, Madam,  
Your obedient servant,

*Address of envelope—*

To The Honble Mrs Whitworth.

The social manner is

Dear Mr Whitworth, *or*

Dear Whitworth,

Believe me, dear Mr Whitworth (dear Whitworth),  
Yours very sincerely,

*Address of envelope—*

To The Honble. Roger Whitworth.

Dear Mrs Whitworth,

Believe me, dear Mrs Whitworth,  
Yours very sincerely,

*Address of envelope—*

To The Honble. Mrs Whitworth.

## WIDOWS OF ELDEST SONS OF BARONS

keep their title until re marriage when it is abandoned in favour of the second husband's status, whether it be higher or lower This does not apply of course if the widow is titled in her own right.

## ELDEST SONS OF SCOTTISH BARONS

In the case of peerages created before the Union (1603) the eldest sons are called The Master of ——— Their wives are called The Honble Mrs ———

*Example—*The Master of Ballantrae  
The Honble. Mrs Scott.

## STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN SPEECH

He is called Sir formally, and socially by his surname, Mr Scott (or more familiarly Scott) Servants address

him as Master and refer to him as The Master His wife, like her English counterpart, is called Mrs Scott

#### STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN WRITING

The formal manner is

Sir (or Dear Sir),

*Address of envelope—*

To The Master of Ballantrae

Madam

*Address of envelope—*

To The Honble Mrs Scott

The social manner is

Dear Mr Scott or

Dear Scott

*Address of envelope—*

To The Master of Ballantrae

Dear Mrs Scott

*Address of envelope—*

To The Honble Mrs Scott

In the case of Scottish baronies created since the Union the English form of address is used (see p 77)

#### YOUNGER SONS OF BARONS

#### WIVES OF YOUNGER SONS OF BARONS

#### WIDOWS OF YOUNGER SONS OF BARONS

The same rules exactly apply here as to younger sons of earls and their wives (see pp 66, 67 and 68)

#### DAUGHTERS OF BARONS

all bear the title Honourable, and the same rules apply as for daughters of viscounts (see p 74)

## MARRIED DAUGHTERS OF BARONS

The daughter of a baron, in marrying a man of lower rank than her own, keeps her title, thus

Marriage with

A commoner

A knight or  
baronet

Mr Peter Green

Sir Bernard Brown

The Honble. Mrs Green

The Honble Lady Brown

In marrying a man of equal or higher rank she shares her husband's title

## CHILDREN OF SONS OF BARONS

## CHILDREN OF DAUGHTERS OF BARONS

have no titles or distinctions of any sort.

## BARONETS

THIS title, identified by the prefix Sir to Christian and surname, is an hereditary honour descending from father to son. Failing a son to the first holder, the title becomes extinct; but failing a son to a later holder, the title goes to the nearest male descendant of a former holder. It is distinguished from that of knight by the word baronet, or one of its contractions, being added at the end of the name, thus:

Sir George Robinson, Bt.

The word baronet is used in full only in formal documents. Bt. is the older abbreviation and the only one recognized by the Council of the Baronetage, but in spite of this, Bart. is still much used. This is a pity, because it is considered wrong by those who know and prefer the right way.

A baronet's wife takes the title of Lady in conjunction with the surname only—never with her own or her husband's Christian name unless she happens to have a title of her own (*see pp. 45, 53, 61, 69, 74 and 80*).

*Example* —Lady Robinson.

The only exception to this rule might be the written one of Lady (George) Robinson, when it is necessary to distinguish her from another Lady Robinson. In actual speech there can be no such distinction. The formal, documentary title of a baronet's wife is Dame before Christian and surnames, thus:

Dame Mary Robinson.

This style is beginning to be more general, but it should not be used unless it is known to be preferred

### STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN SPEECH

A baronet is addressed by his title and Christian name, as, for instance, Sir George, and spoken of as Sir George Robinson, or, more familiarly, as Sir George. There is no distinction here between a baronet and a knight

### STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN WRITING

The formal manner is

Sir,

I have the honour to remain, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

*Address of envelope—*

To Sir George Robinson, Bt

Madam,

I have the honour to remain Madam,  
Your Ladyship's obedient servant,

*Address of envelope—*

To Lady Robinson.

The social manner is

Dear Sir George Robinson,

Believe me dear Sir George Robinson  
Faithfully yours,

*or more familiarly*

Dear Sir George, or  
Dear Robinson,

Believe me, dear Sir George (or dear Robinson),  
Yours sincerely,

*Address of envelope—*

To Sir George Robinson, Bt

Dear Lady Robinson,

Believe me, dear Lady Robinson,  
Yours very sincerely,

*Address of envelope—*

To Lady Robinson

## WIDOWS OF BARONETS

retain their style of address unless and until the succeeding baronet marries, when the widow is called either

The Dowager Lady Robinson, *or*  
Dora, Lady Robinson

## STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN SPEECH

is the same as for a baronet's wife (*see p 81*)

## STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN WRITING

The formal manner is

Madam,

I have the honour to remain, Madam,  
Your Ladyship's obedient servant,

*Address of envelope—*

To The Dowager Lady Robinson, *or*  
To Dora, Lady Robinson

The social manner is

Dear Lady Robinson,

Believe me, dear Lady Robinson,  
Yours very sincerely,

*Address of envelope—*

To The Dowager Lady Robinson, *or*  
To Dora, Lady Robinson.

This style is beginning to be more general, but it should not be used unless it is known to be preferred

#### STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN SPEECH

A baronet is addressed by his title and Christian name, as, for instance, Sir George, and spoken of as Sir George Robinson, or, more familiarly, as Sir George. There is no distinction here between a baronet and a knight.

#### STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN WRITING

The formal manner is

Sir,

I have the honour to remain, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

*Address of envelope—*

To Sir George Robinson, Bt

Madam,

I have the honour to remain Madam,  
Your Ladyship's obedient servant,

*Address of envelope—*

To Lady Robinson.

The social manner is

Dear Sir George Robinson,

Believe me, dear Sir George Robinson,  
Faithfully yours,

*or more familiarly*

Dear Sir George, or  
Dear Robinson,

Believe me, dear Sir George (or dear Robinson),  
Yours sincerely,

*Address of envelope—*

To Sir George Robinson, Bt

Dear Lady Robinson,

Believe me, dear Lady Robinson,  
Yours very sincerely,

*Address of envelope—*

To Lady Robinson

## WIDOWS OF BARONETS

retain their style of address unless and until the succeeding baronet marries, when the widow is called either

The Dowager Lady Robinson, *or*  
Dora, Lady Robinson

## STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN SPEECH

is the same as for a baronet's wife (*see p 81*)

## STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN WRITING

The formal manner is

Madam,

I have the honour to remain, Madam,  
Your Ladyship's obedient servant,

*Address of envelope—*

To The Dowager Lady Robinson, *or*  
To Dora, Lady Robinson

The social manner is

Dear Lady Robinson,

Believe me, dear Lady Robinson,  
Yours very sincerely,

*Address of envelope—*

To The Dowager Lady Robinson, *or*  
To Dora, Lady Robinson.



## WIDOWS OF BARONETS RE-MARRYING

If marrying a peer, an honourable, or another baronet, the title and *name of the new husband is taken*. If marrying a commoner they have the right to retain their title. But in this case Lady Robinson, marrying Mr Brown, remains Lady Robinson.

## CHILDREN OF BARONETS

*have no titles or distinctions, excepting that the eldest son's Christian name is not used in speech by or to servants and inferiors*

*Example* —Mr Robinson,

## HONOURABLES

When the son of a viscount or baron, or the younger son of an earl, receives a baronetcy, the foregoing rules apply, excepting as to the address of envelopes, which should be

To The Honble Sir George Robinson, Bt.  
To The Honble Lady Robinson.

## NEWLY CREATED TITLES

The recipient has no right to use his new title until the legalities connected with it are completed and the ceremony performed.

## KNIGHTS

THE orders of knighthood are various, but not one of them is hereditary We will take them in the order of their precedence and deal with general rules as they arise.

### THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER

With very rare exceptions, this order is conferred only upon royalties and the peerage It is distinguished by the letters K.G after the name and title:

*Example.*—The Duke of Middlesex, K G

### THE MOST ANCIENT AND MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE THISTLE

This order is conferred exclusively upon Scottish nobles, and is distinguished by the letters K T after name and title.

*Example* —The Earl of Queensferry, K.T

### THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF ST. PATRICK

This order is conferred exclusively upon Irish nobles, and is distinguished by the letters K.P after name and title

*Example* —The Viscount O'Mara, K.P.

### THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH

This is the first of the orders of knighthood which are conferred on commoners and in which there is more

than one class. Members of the first two classes only are knights, and the use of the title in speech and writing is the same as for baronets and their wives and children (excepting, of course, the abbreviation Bt.), though some rights of baronets' wives are allowed to the wives of knights only by courtesy (*see* pp 81 to 84)

The classes and distinctions are as follows

Knights Grand Cross	Sir Robert Johnson, G.C.B.
Knights Commanders	Sir Edward Thompson, K.C.B.
Companions	Richard Jackson, Esq., C.B.

The wives of companions, as such, have no distinctions, though they have recognized precedence.

## THE MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA

As in the previous case, this order has three classes. Members of the first two classes only are knights, and the use of the title in speech and writing is the same as for baronets and their wives and children (excepting, of course, the abbreviation Bt.), though some rights of baronets' wives are allowed to knights' wives only by courtesy (*see* pp 81 to 84)

Knights Grand	
Commanders	Sir Robert Johnson, G.C.S.I.
Knights Commanders	Sir Edward Thompson, K.C.S.I.
Companions	Richard Jackson, Esq., C.S.I.

The wives of companions, as such, have no distinctions, though they have recognized precedence.

## THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE

This order also has three classes:

Knights Grand Cross	.	Sir Robert Johnson, G.C.M.G.
Knights Commanders	.	Sir Edward Thompson, K.C.M.G.
Companions	.	Richard Jackson, Esq., C.M.G.

Members of the first two classes only are knights, and the use of the title in speech and writing is the same as for baronets and their wives and children (excepting, of course, the abbreviation Bt.), though some rights of baronets' wives are allowed to knights' wives only by courtesy (*see* pp. 81 to 84). The wives of companions, as such, have no distinctions, though they have recognized precedence.

## THE MOST EMINENT ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE

There are three classes in this order, members of the first two classes only being knights. The use of the title in speech and writing is the same as for baronets and their wives and children (excepting, of course, the abbreviation Bt.), though some rights of baronets' wives are allowed to knights' wives only by courtesy (*see* pp. 81 to 84). The wives of companions, as such, have no distinctions, though they have recognized precedence.

Knights Grand

Commanders Sir Robert Johnson, G.C.I.E.

Knights Commanders Sir Edward Thompson, K.C.I.E.

Companions Richard Jackson, Esq., C.I.E.

## THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER

There are five classes in this order, for which women as well as men are eligible:

## KNIGHTS BACHELOR

This is the lowest order of knighthood, and is designated thus—

Sir William Jones.

In formal documents only the word Knight or the abbreviation Knt. is sometimes added to the name. In all other respects the use of the title in speech and writing (excepting, of course, the abbreviation Bt.) is the same as for baronets and their wives and children (see pp 81 to 84).

## WIDOWS OF KNIGHTS

## WIDOWS OF KNIGHTS RE-MARRYING

See under BARONETS (pp 81 and 84)

## HONORARY ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD

These are conferred from time to time on foreigners. Excepting in rare cases granted specially by the King the recipient has no right to the title of Sir and it should not be used before the name.

## NEWLY CREATED TITLES

The recipient has no right to use his newly created title until the legalities connected with it are completed and the ceremony performed

of a lesser order as well, would have the highest order only designated, but it should on no account be omitted. Members of more than one of the lower orders of knighthood would have the abbreviations of two, but not more, after their names. The two highest would naturally be chosen, a knighthood of a lower order coming before a companionship of a higher.

*Example* — Sir William Browning, K C M G , C B

If there were more than two, the remaining honours would be inferred by an "etc."

In the case of a Knight Bachelor being also a companion in another order, his designation would be

Sir Henry Jones, C B

In this case the letters K C B would be wrong, because, although a knight and a member of the Order of the Bath, he is not a knight in that particular order.

When a member of an order of knighthood is promoted to a higher rank within the same order, the lower rank is absorbed in the higher and therefore the designation of the lower rank is omitted after the name. Thus when Richard Jackson, Esq , C V O is created a knight of the Royal Victorian Order he becomes Sir Richard Jackson, K C V O.

When the son of a viscount or baron or the younger son of an earl receives a knighthood, the foregoing rules apply, excepting as to the address of envelopes, which should be

To The Honble Sir William Browning K.C.M.G  
(or otherwise)

To The Honble Lady Browning

## KNIGHTS BACHELOR

This is the lowest order of knighthood, and is designated thus

Sir William Jones      \

In formal documents only the word Knight or the abbreviation Knt. is sometimes added to the name. In all other respects the use of the title in speech and writing (excepting, of course, the abbreviation Bt) is the same as for baronets and their wives and children (*see pp 81 to 84*)

## WIDOWS OF KNIGHTS

## WIDOWS OF KNIGHTS RE-MARRYING

See under BARONETS (*pp 81 and 84*)

## HONORARY ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD

These are conferred from time to time on foreigners. Excepting in rare cases granted specially by the King, the recipient has no right to the title of Sir and it should not be used before the name.

The five classes for women are

Dames Grand Cross	Dame Matilda Johnson, G B E
Dames Commanders	Dame Pamela Thompson, D B E
Commanders	Mrs Jackson, C B E
Officers	Mrs Black, O B E
Members	Miss Brown, M B E

Husbands of ladies raised to any one of the ranks in this order do not share their wives' distinctions

The title carried by the first two degrees of this order is used always in conjunction with the lady's Christian name. The formal mode of address in speech is "Dame Matilda" or "Dame Pamela". The formal mode of address in writing is

Dear Madam,

I beg to remain, dear Madam,  
Your obedient servant

Or less formally

Dear Dame Matilda Johnson,

Believe me to be,  
Sincerely yours,

*Address of envelope—*

To Dame Matilda Johnson, G B E (or D B E)

Where the recipient of this honour already enjoys a higher title, either by birth or marriage, the accepted rule would seem to be that her title in this order is indicated only by the letters at the end of her name

*Example—*The Honble Mrs Arthur Johnson,  
G B E (or D B E)

<sup>1</sup>As to the manner of addressing in speech in such a case, the lady's own preference should be ascertained



Knights Grand Cross	Sir Robert Johnson, G C.V O
Knights Commanders	Sir Edward Thompson, K C.V O
Commanders	Richard Jackson, Esq , C V O
Members Fourth Class	Herbert Black, Esq , M V O
Members Fifth Class	Charles White, Esq , M V O

Members of the first two classes only are knights, and the use of the title in speech and writing (excepting, of course, the abbreviation *Bt* ) is the same as for baronets and their wives and children (*see pp 81 to 84*) The wives of commanders and members, as such, have no distinctions, though they have recognized precedence

The classes for women are

Dames Grand Cross	1	G C V O
Dames Commanders		D C V O
Commanders		C V O
Members Fourth Class		M V O
Members Fifth Class		M V O

## THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

This order is comparatively recent, and women as well as men are eligible The five classes for men are

Knights Grand Cross	Sir Robert Johnson, G B E
Knights Commanders	Sir Edward Thompson, K.B E
Commanders	Richard Jackson, Esq , C.B E
Officers	Herbert Black, Esq , O B E
Members	Thomas Brown, Esq , M B E.

Members of the first two classes only are knights, and the use of the title in speech and writing (excepting, of course, the abbreviation *Bt.*) is the same as for baronets and their wives and children (*see pp 81 to 84*) The wives of commanders, officers, and members, as such, have no distinctions, though they have recognized precedence.

The five classes for women are

Dames Grand Cross	Dame Matilda Johnson, G B E
Dames Commanders	Dame Pamela Thompson, D B E
Commanders	Mrs Jackson, C B E
Officers	Mrs Black, O B E
Members	Miss Brown, M B E

Husbands of ladies raised to any one of the ranks in this order do not share their wives' distinctions

The title carried by the first two degrees of this order is used always in conjunction with the lady's Christian name. The formal mode of address in speech is "Dame Matilda" or "Dame Pamela". The formal mode of address in writing is

Dear Madam,

I beg to remain, dear Madam,  
Your obedient servant

Or less formally

Dear Dame Matilda Johnson,

Believe me to be,  
Sincerely yours,

*Address of envelope—*

To Dame Matilda Johnson G B E (or D B E)

Where the recipient of this honour already enjoys a higher title, either by birth or marriage, the accepted rule would seem to be that her title in this order is indicated only by the letters at the end of her name

*Example—*The Honble Mrs Arthur Johnson,  
G B E (or D B E)

<sup>1</sup>As to the manner of addressing in speech in such a case, the lady's own preference should be ascertained

## KNIGHTS BACHELOR

This is the lowest order of knighthood, and is designated thus

Sir William Jones

In formal documents only the word Knight or the abbreviation Knt. is sometimes added to the name. In all other respects the use of the title in speech and writing (excepting, of course, the abbreviation Bt.) is the same as for baronets and their wives and children (*see* pp 81 to 84)

## WIDOWS OF KNIGHTS

## WIDOWS OF KNIGHTS RE-MARRYING

See under BARONERS (pp 81 and 84)

## HONORARY ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD

These are conferred from time to time on foreigners. Excepting in rare cases granted specially by the King the recipient has no right to the title of Sir and it should not be used before the name.

## NEWLY CREATED TITLES

The recipient has no right to use his newly created title until the legalities connected with it are completed and the ceremony performed

## GENERAL REMARKS

In the case of a member of more than one of these orders of knighthood it is unnecessary to add them all to his name in addressing letters to him. Knights of the Garter, Thistle, or St. Patrick, who happen to be members

of a lesser order as well, would have the highest order only designated, but it should on no account be omitted. Members of more than one of the lower orders of knighthood would have the abbreviations of two, but not more, after their names. The two highest would naturally be chosen, a knighthood of a lower order coming before a companionship of a higher.

*Example* — Sir William Browning, K C M G , C.B

If there were more than two, the remaining honours would be inferred by an "etc."

\ In the case of a Knight Bachelor being also a companion in another order, his designation would be

Sir Henry Jones, C.B

In this case the letters K C B would be wrong, because, although a knight and a member of the Order of the Bath, he is not a knight in that particular order.

When a member of an order of knighthood is promoted to a higher rank within the same order, the lower rank is absorbed in the higher and therefore the designation of the lower rank is omitted after the name. Thus when Richard Jackson, Esq , C V O is created a knight of the Royal Victorian Order he becomes Sir Richard Jackson, K C.V O

When the son of a viscount or baron or the younger son of an earl receives a knighthood, the foregoing rules apply, excepting as to the address of envelopes, which should be

To The Honble Sir William Browning K C M G  
(or otherwise)

To The Honble Lady Browning

## KNIGHTS BACHELOR

This is the lowest order of knighthood, and is designated thus

Sir William Jones

In formal documents only the word Knight or the abbreviation Knt. is sometimes added to the name. In all other respects the use of the title in speech and writing (excepting of course, the abbreviation Bt.) is the same as for baronets and their wives and children (*see pp. 81 to 84*)

## WIDOWS OF KNIGHTS

## WIDOWS OF KNIGHTS RE-MARRYING

See under BARONETS (*pp. 81 and 84*)

## HONORARY ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD

These are conferred from time to time on foreigners. Excepting in rare cases granted specially by the King the recipient has no right to the title of Sir and it should not be used before the name.

## NEWLY CREATED TITLES

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## GENERAL REMARKS

In the case of a member of more than one of these orders of knighthood it is unnecessary to add them all to his name in addressing letters to him. Knights of the Garter, Thistle, or St. Patrick, who happen to be members

of a lesser order as well, would have the highest order only designated, but it should on no account be omitted. Members of more than one of the lower orders of knighthood would have the abbreviations of two, but not more, after their names. The two highest would naturally be chosen, a knighthood of a lower order coming before a companionship of a higher.

*Example*—Sir William Browning, K.C.M.G., C.B.

If there were more than two, the remaining honours would be inferred by an "etc."

In the case of a Knight Bachelor being also a companion in another order, his designation would be

Sir Henry Jones, C.B.

In this case the letters K.C.B. would be wrong, because, although a knight and a member of the Order of the Bath, he is not a knight in that particular order.

When a member of an order of knighthood is promoted to a higher rank within the same order, the lower rank is absorbed in the higher and therefore the designation of the lower rank is omitted after the name. Thus when Richard Jackson, Esq., C.V.O. is created a knight of the Royal Victorian Order he becomes Sir Richard Jackson, K.C.V.O.

When the son of a viscount or baron or the younger son of an earl receives a knighthood, the foregoing rules apply, excepting as to the address of envelopes, which should be

To The Honble Sir William Browning K.C.M.G.  
(or otherwise)

To The Honble Lady Browning

## CHIEFS OF HIGHLAND CLANS

By ancient custom to which they rightly cling Chiefs of Highland Clans are known by their territorial names. Mr is not used. Mackivular of Mackivular is called Mackivular (not *The* Mackivular). MacHector of Drimmore is called Drimmore.

The formal mode of address in writing is

Sir (*or* Dear Sir),

The social mode of address is:

Dear Mackivular, *or*  
Dear Drimmore,

The address of envelope in all cases is:

To John Mackivular of Mackivular, Esq, *or*  
To James MacHector of Drimmore, Esq;

Their wives are addressed formally in writing as:

Madam (*or* Dear Madam),

and socially as

Dear Mrs Mackivular of Mackivular, *or*  
Dear Mrs MacHector of Drimmore,

They are introduced *or* announced as:

Mrs Mackivular of Mackivular, *or*  
Mrs MacHector of Drimmore.

Their heirs are addressed in writing as

John Mackivular, Younger of Mackivular, *or*  
James MacHector, Younger of Drimmore,

and they are also introduced or announced in this way

All unmarried daughters use the title, thus

Miss MacHector of Drimmore

for the eldest, and

Miss Jean MacHector of Drimmore

for a younger one

It is not the custom for younger sons to use the title



## IRISH CHIEFTAINS

By ancient custom and usage the head of certain Irish families is designated by the word "The." For example

The O'Donoghue of the Glens, The O'Moore, The Fox.

This title is complete without Mr or Esq. The Chieftain's wife is known as Madam O'Donoghue, Madam O'Moore or Madam Fox.

The formal mode of address in writing is

Sir (*or* Dear Sir),

The social mode of address is

Dear O'Donoghue, *or*  
Dear O'Moore,

The address of the envelope is

The O'Donoghue of the Glens, *or*  
The O'Moore,

The chieftains' wives are addressed formally in writing as

Madam (*or* Dear Madam),

and socially as

Madam O'Donoghue, *or*  
Madam O'Moore,

and they are introduced in this way

The sons and daughters are addressed as the children of an Esquire.

## ESQUIRES

THE almost universal use of this title for every man who cannot claim a higher one persists in spite of protests and objections from those who are really entitled to it. The rule has established itself that it is positively rude to address an envelope to anyone above the rank of working man as Mr. This being so, the following are the correct uses for the head of the family. The formal manner of address in speech is Sir, and the social manner Mr Robins. His wife is called Madam, and Mrs Robins. The formal manner of address in writing is

Sir,

I beg to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Madam,

I beg to remain, Madam,

Your obedient servant,

The social manner in writing is—

Dear Mr Robins,

I am,

Yours sincerely,

Dear Mrs Robins,

Believe me, dear Mrs Robins,

Yours very sincerely,

*Address of envelopes—*

To Harold Robins, Esq.,

To Mrs Robins,

For all other male members of the family the rules are the same, but envelopes to their wives include their husband's Christian names, for instance

Mrs John Robins

Wives of commoners take precedence in the family from their husbands, as in the titled classes. Thus the wife of Harold Robins becomes Mrs Mary Robins in widowhood while her eldest son's wife is Mrs Robins when her husband in his turn becomes head of the family. If the eldest son of a widow is a bachelor his mother retains her status until he marries. If he dies unmarried the second son and his wife attain the headship. But if his mother predeceases him there is no Mrs Robins unless he marries or until he dies.

## SONS

bearing the same name as their fathers are addressed thus:

To Harold Robins, Jr., Esq.

There was a Victorian habit of addressing young men of nursery and school age as Master Robins, which seems happily to have died out. Now the more sensible manner of addressing all boys up to school-leaving age is simply Harold Robins, after which they may be considered grown-up and worthy of the title Esq.

## DAUGHTERS

The eldest unmarried daughter of the head of the family is Miss Robins. All other unmarried women in the family use their distinguishing Christian names, for example:

Miss Jane Robins.

A final word seems necessary regarding the right and wrong uses of the title Esquire. One hopes it is needless to say that it should never be used in conjunction with any other title, as for instance the prefix Mr. Apparently too, some doubt arises occasionally as to the lesser grades

of orders of knighthood Commanders, Companions, Officers and Members of the various orders of knighthood are addressed as esquires with the distinguishing abbreviation after the name, thus

Richard Jackson, Esq, C.V O

For fuller details see under Knights (p 86 *et seq*)

## DOUBLE NAMES

THE only justification for a hyphenated double name is when two land-owning families have been merged into one through *marriage*, or when legal licence to adopt it has been obtained. The form need not be denied, however, to those who use it for convenience, though in such cases a hyphen should not be used. In speech as well as writing the two names are always used.

## MAIDS OF HONOUR

Addressed in formal speech and writing as Madam

*Envelopes are addressed—*

To The Honble Miss Gibbs,

and otherwise as a Baron's daughter (*see pp 74 and 80*)

## PRESIDENTS OF SOCIETIES

are addressed in formal speech and writing as Sir or Mr President. In the case of a titled holder of the office he would be addressed according to his rank, e.g. My Lord Duke (or Your Grace) and President, or My Lord and President, etc. Where a woman holds office she is addressed as Madam unless she has a title, in which case the rule is Your Grace and President (if a duchess) My Lady and President (if a lesser peeress or wife of a baronet or knight). In all cases envelopes are addressed according to name and rank, with the addition of

President of The —————

## PRIVY COUNCILLORS

THIS office is conferred for life, but it is not hereditary. All members of the Cabinet must be privy councillors, but all privy councillors are not members of the Cabinet.

There is nothing to indicate this rank in the style of addressing in speech, which is according to the holder's rank otherwise, but in writing the name is preceded with the distinction The Right Honble. Wives do not share this title. In the case of the peerage the rank of privy councillor is only indicated by the letters P.C. after the name, as in the three lowest grades the title is already used and in the two highest grades it is assumed to be incorporated in the loftier titles.

Examples are as follows. A commoner is referred and spoken to as Mr Williams, while the manner of address in writing is, formally,

Sir (or Dear Sir),

I have the honour to be, Sir (or Dear Sir),  
Yours faithfully,

*or socially*

Dear Mr Williams,

Believe me,  
Yours sincerely,

*Address of envelope in both cases—*

To The Right Honble James Williams

His wife does not share the title, and would therefore always be addressed in speech and writing as Mrs Williams.

In the case of Navy, Army or Air Force officers the style of address in writing is, for example,

To Admiral The Right Honble. Sir James Smith

*or*

To Colonel The Right Honble. Henry Jones

*or*

To Air Vice-Marshal The Right Honble. Sir Josiah Blank.

In the case of Church dignitaries the style of address in writing would be, for example,

To The Right Rev. The Right Honble. The Lord Bishop  
of Blank.

## THE CHURCHES

### THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

#### SPIRITUAL PEERS

They are the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester, and twenty-one of the other English Diocesan Bishops in order of seniority. These twenty six dignitaries of the Church have seats in the House of Lords.

#### ARCHBISHOPS

The Archbishop of Canterbury ranks next in precedence to the Royal Family, and above dukes in the Roll of Peerage. The Archbishop of York ranks next to the Lord Chancellor.

#### STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN SPEECH

In contrast to the social rule for dukes, the invariable manner of addressing the Archbishops of Canterbury and York in speech both by equals and inferiors is "Your Grace." They are referred to by their territorial titles, e.g. 'The Archbishop of Canterbury, and not by name, but where no confusion is likely, "the Archbishop" is sufficient. Only in cases of past or retired prelates are they referred to by name, e.g. Archbishop Tait.

#### STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN WRITING

The formal manner is

My Lord Archbishop, *or*  
Your Grace,

I have the honour to remain, my Lord A

Your Grace's devoted and obedient servant



*Address of envelope—*

To His Grace The Lord Archbishop of ———

The social manner is

My dear Lord Archbishop,

*or more familiarly*

My dear Archbishop,

I beg to remain, my dear Lord Archbishop (*or Archbishop*),  
*very faithfully (or very truly)**Address of envelope—*

To His Grace The Lord Archbishop of ———

## COLONIAL ARCHBISHOPS

are addressed formally as

Most Reverend Sir,

I have the honour to remain, Most Reverend Sir,  
Your devoted and obedient servant,

The social manner is

My dear Archbishop,

I beg to remain, my dear Archbishop,  
Yours very faithfully,*Address of envelope in both cases—*

To The Most Reverend The Archbishop of ———

## IRISH ARCHBISHOPS (appointed since 1868)

are addressed as English Archbishops, excepting the  
Archbishop of Armagh, who is addressed asTo The Most Rev His Grace The Lord Primate of all Ireland  
and in all other respects as the English Primate

## SIGNATURES

A reigning archbishop uses his Christian name in  
English or Latin, or the initials of his Christian names,

coupled with the Latin name of his see, or some abbreviation of it

For instance, the Archbishop of Canterbury signs himself Cosmo Cantuar

#### WIVES OF ARCHBISHOPS

The wife of an archbishop does not share her husband's title unless, of course, he possesses a temporal as well as the spiritual one, in which case rules previously given would apply Otherwise she is plain Mrs

#### CHILDREN OF ARCHBISHOPS

have no titles or distinctions of any sort

#### RETIRED ARCHBISHOPS

By resigning an archbishop legally goes back to the status of bishop, though by courtesy he is still addressed as archbishop

The retirement of the late Lord Davidson of Lambeth from the Archbishopric of Canterbury created a precedent in regard to that particular see But for the fact that a temporal title was bestowed upon the retiring Primate he would also have renounced his seat in the House of Lords The formal manner of address in his case was

My Lord, *or*

Most Reverend Sir,

I have the honour to remain, my Lord (or Most Reverend Sir),

Your devoted and obedient servant,

*Address of envelope—*

To The Most Reverend The Lord Davidson of Lambeth

In all other cases the formal manner of address is

Most Reverend Sir,

I have the honour to remain Most Reverend Sir,

Your devoted and obedient servant,

*Address of envelope—*

To The Most Rev Archbishop Brown

They are addressed and referred to in speech, both socially and formally, by title and surname.

*Example—*Archbishop Brown

They use their ordinary signatures, with the addition of Archbishop or Bishop

## BISHOPS

The twenty four bishops who, with the two archbishops, have seats in the House of Lords, rank below viscounts and above barons. The manner of address in speech is My Lord and His Lordship, both formally and socially.

The formal manner of address in writing is

My Lord, *or*

My Lord Bishop,

I have the honour to remain,

Your Lordship's obedient servant,

The social manner of address is

My dear Lord Bishop, *or*

Dear Bishop,

Faithfully (or very truly) yours,

*Address of envelope in both cases—*

To The Right Rev The Lord Bishop of ———

## COLONIAL BISHOPS

The manner of address in speech and writing, both formally and socially, is exactly the same as for English bishops.

## SUFFRAGAN BISHOPS

The same as English Bishops (*see above*), excepting as to—

*Address of envelope—*

To The Right Rev. The Lord Bishop Suffragan of —.

### IRISH BISHOPS

The manner of address in speech and writing is the same as for English bishops (*see* p. 104).

The exception is the Bishop of Meath, who is addressed as "The Most Rev." instead of "The Right Rev."

### SCOTTISH BISHOPS

The same as for Irish Bishops (*see above*). The Primus is generally addressed as:

The Most Rev. The Primus.

### RETIRED BISHOPS

The same as English Bishops (*see* p. 104), excepting that they are addressed by personal name.

*Example.—*Bishop Brown, and envelopes should be addressed—

To The Right Rev. Bishop Brown.

WIVES AND CHILDREN OF BISHOPS (Rules as for ARCH-BISHOPS, p. 103).

### DEANS

are addressed in speech as Mr Dean. The formal manner of address in writing is:

Very Rév. Sir,

I have the honour to remain, Very Rev. Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

The social manner of address in writing is:

Dear Mr Dean, or

Dear Dean ———,

Believe me, dear Mr Dean (or dear Dean ———),  
Yours very truly,

*Address of envelope in both cases—*

To The Very Rev. The Dean of ———.

## RETIRED DEANS

have no right to the title on retirement, but if they prefer to use it they are addressed as acting deans, except that the envelope would be addressed in the personal name, thus

To The Very Rev Dean Cox, D D

## PROVOSTS

are the incumbents of those parish churches which have become cathedrals in recent times. They take rank and precedence of deans and are addressed in speech as Mr Provost. The formal manner of address in writing is

Very Rev Sir,

I have the honour to remain, Very Rev Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

The social manner of address in writing is  
Dear Mr Provost, *or*  
Dear Provost ———,

Believe me dear Mr Provost (or dear Provost ———)  
Yours very truly,

*Address of envelope in both cases—*

To The Very Rev The Provost of ———

RETIRED PROVOSTS      Rules as for retired deans apply

## ARCHDEACONS

are addressed in speech as Mr Archdeacon. The formal manner of address in writing is

Venerable Sir,

I have the honour to remain Venerable Sir,  
Your obedient servant

The social manner of address in writing is—

Dear Mr Archdeacon,

Believe me, dear Mr Archdeacon,  
Yours very truly,

*Address of envelope in both cases—*

To The Venerable The Archdeacon of ———

#### RETIRED ARCHDEACONS

have no right to the title on retirement, but if they prefer to use it they are addressed in speech as Mr Archdeacon and referred to as Archdeacon ——— (using surname)

*Address of envelope—*

To The Venerable Archdeacon Holt, D D

#### CANONS

are either residentiary or honorary The rule is the same in each case They are addressed in speech as Canon ——— The formal manner of address in writing is

Reverend Sir,

I have the honour to remain, Reverend Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

The social manner is

Dear Canon ———,

I am, dear Canon ———,  
Yours very truly,

*Address of envelope in both cases—*

To The Rev Canon ———

#### PREBENDARIES

are addressed and referred to as Prebendary ———  
The formal manner of address in writing is

Reverend Sir,

I have the honour to be, Reverend Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

The social manner is

Dear Prebendary, ———,

I am, dear Prebendary ———,  
Yours very truly,

*Address of envelope in both cases—*

To The Rev Prebendary ———

#### OTHER CLERGY

There is no difference in style of addressing the remaining ranks, although beneficed clergy are usually called in speech either The Vicar or The Rector (the difference is a matter of tithes in the parish) But it is definitely wrong to speak or refer to a clergyman as the Rev Smith or the Rev Mr Smith

The formal manner of address in writing is

Reverend Sir, *or*  
Sir,

I beg to remain, Reverend Sir (or Sir),  
Your obedient servant,

The social manner is

Dear Mr Smith,

I am, dear Mr Smith,  
Yours very truly (or sincerely),

*Address of envelope in both cases—*

To The Rev Thomas Smith.

#### TITLED CLERGY

A temporal title is always preceded in writing by the spiritual one

*Examples—*The Rev Lord John Smith.

The Rev The Honble David Jones

The Rev Sir John Bull, Bt

No ordained priest of the Church can receive the accolade of knighthood, but in some cases the insignia of an order of knighthood is conferred which carries the designation (i.e. K C V O) without the title.

### CHANCELLORS

are the judges of the Episcopal Courts and the principal lay officers of the respective dioceses. They are usually, but not invariably, barristers. The title is used only in connection with their official duties. By the clergy and others within the diocese they should be called in speech Mr Chancellor, or more familiarly Chancellor. When sitting in court, Sir, Worshipful Sir (*not* Your Worship) and The Learned Chancellor are correct. In writing, Sir, Dear Sir, or, less formally, Dear Mr Chancellor, should be used.

*The envelope should be addressed—*

To The Worshipful Chancellor Smith, *or*

To The Worshipful Thomas Smith, *or*

To The Worshipful Sir Thomas Smith (if a knight)

If the chancellor is a K C the abbreviation should be added after the name.

### THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

It should be clearly understood that the following rules have no legal foundation in this country. Roman Catholic archbishops and bishops have no claim to territorial titles or to the use of the salutations Your Grace or My Lord, and such modes of address are not permitted in official documents and circles. But unofficially and within the Roman Catholic community this chapter holds good.

### THE POPE

is the supreme head on earth of the Roman Catholic



Church, and is personally addressed and referred to as Your Holiness or His Holiness

#### STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN WRITING

The formal manner in English is  
Your Holiness,

I have the honour to remain,  
Your Holiness's most devoted and obedient child,

*or*

Most Holy Father,  
Your Holiness's most humble child,

*Address of envelope—*

To His Holiness The Pope.

Letters addressed to the Pope would normally go through ecclesiastical channels, and if written in English would be translated into Latin

#### CARDINALS

are addressed and referred to in speech both formally and socially as Your Eminence and His Eminence

The formal manner of address in writing is

My Lord Cardinal, *or*  
My Lord,

I have the honour to remain, my Lord Cardinal (or my Lord),  
Your Eminence's devoted and obedient child,

The social manner in writing is  
Dear Cardinal ———,

I beg to remain, my dear Cardinal ———,  
Yours very truly (*or sincerely*),

*Address of envelope in each case—*

To His Eminence Cardinal ———

## CARDINAL ARCHBISHOPS

Rules as for CARDINALS apply here, excepting as to the address of envelope, which should be.

To His Eminence The Cardinal Archbishop of ———

## ARCHBISHOPS

are addressed and referred to in speech both formally and socially as Your Grace and His Grace The formal manner of address in writing is

My Lord Archbishop, *or*  
Your Grace,

I have the honour to remain, my Lord Archbishop,  
Your Grace's devoted and obedient child,

The social manner is

My dear Lord Archbishop,

I beg to remain, my dear Lord Archbishop,  
Your Grace's very faithfully,

*Address of envelope—*

To His Grace The Archbishop of ———, *or*  
To The Most Rev The Archbishop of ———

Official form within the British Empire

Most Reverend Sir,

I (We) have the honour to be,  
Your faithful servant(s),

*Address of envelope—*

To The Most Reverend Archbishop Brown

## BISHOPS

The manner of address in speech both formally and

socially is My Lord and His Lordship The formal manner of address in writing is

My Lord *or*  
My Lord Bishop,

I have the honour to remain  
Your Lordship's obedient servant (or child),

The social manner is  
My dear Lord Bishop,

*Faithfully (or very truly) yours*

*Address of envelope in both cases—*

To The Lord Bishop of ———, *or*  
To The Right Rev The Bishop of ———, *or*  
To His Lordship The Bishop of ———

Official form within the British Empire  
Right Reverend Sir,

I (We) have the honour to be  
Your faithful servant(s)

*Address of envelope—*

To The Right Reverend Bishop Brown

#### IRISH BISHOPS

The foregoing rules apply, except that the envelope is addressed

To The Most Rev The Bishop of ———

#### TITULAR SEES

Foregoing rules for ARCHBISHOPS and BISHOPS apply, excepting as to envelopes, which are addressed

To The Most Rev Arthur Brown Archbishop of ———, *or*  
To The Most Rev Archbishop Brown  
To The Most Rev Arthur Brown Bishop of ——— *or*  
To The Most Rev Bishop Brown.

## PROVOSTS

are addressed in speech as Provost ———. The formal manner of address in writing is:

Very Rev. Sir,

I have the honour to remain, Very Rev. Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

*Address of envelope—*

To The Very Rev. Provost ———.

The social manner of address in writing is:

My dear Provost ———,

Faithfully (or very truly) yours,

*Address of envelope—*

To The Very Rev. Provost ———.

## CANONS

Canons are addressed and referred to in speech as Canon ———. The formal manner of address in writing is:

Very Rev. Sir,

I have the honour to remain, Very Rev. Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

The social manner of address in writing is:

Dear Canon ———,

Faithfully (or very truly) yours,

*Address of envelope—*

To The Very Rev. Canon ———.

## MONSIGNORI

are addressed and referred to in speech, both formally and socially, as Monsignor Smith, or as Monsignore. The formal manner of address in writing to Protonotaries and Domestic Prelates of His Holiness the Pope is:

Right Rev. Sir,

I have the honour to remain, Right Rev. Sir,  
Your devoted and obedient servant,

Privy Chamberlains and Hooorary Chamberlains of His Holiness the Pope are addressed

Very Rev Sir,

I have the honour to remain, Very Rev Sir,

Your devoted and obedient servant,

The social manner of address is

Dear Monsignore,

I beg to remain, my dear Monsignore,

Yours very truly (or sincerely),

*Address of envelope—*

To The Right (or Very) Rev Mgr Smith, *or*

To The Very (or Right) Rev Monsignore

## ABBOTS

Abbots are addressed and referred to in speech as Father Abbot. The formal manner of address in writing is

My Lord Abbot, *or*

Right Rev Abbot ———, *or*

Right Rev Father,

I beg to remain, my Lord Abbot (or alternatives),

Your devoted and obedient servant,

The social manner of address is

My Dear Father Abbot,

I beg to remain, my dear Father Abbot,

Yours very truly (or sincerely),

*Address of envelope—*

To The Right Rev The Abbot of Thornton.

## PROVINCIALS

are addressed and referred to in speech as Father ———

The formal manner of address in writing is

Very Rev Father,

I beg to remain, Very Rev Father,

Your devoted and obedient child,

The social manner of address is

My dear Father ———,

I beg to remain, my dear Father ———,

Yours very truly (or sincerely),

*Address of envelope—*

To The Very Rev Father ———, or

To The Very Rev Father Provincial (with distinguishing initials of his order)

HEADS OF COLLEGES

are, purely out of courtesy, addressed as

The Very Rev Father ———

PRIESTS

are addressed and referred to in speech as Father ———

The formal manner of address in writing is

Dear Rev Father,

I beg to remain dear Rev Father,

Your devoted and obedient child

The social manner of address in writing is

Dear Father ———,

Yours very truly (or sincerely),

*Address of envelope—*

To The Rev Father ———

## THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

THE LORD HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE GENERAL  
ASSEMBLY

is addressed and referred to as Your Grace and His Grace during his term of office The formal manner of address in writing is

Your Grace,

I have the honour to remain

Your Grace's most devoted and obedient servant

*Address of envelope—*

To His Grace The Lord High Commissioner

The social manner of address is the same, viz. Your Grace, etc., except when the office is held by a member of the Royal Family, in which case the formal and social address may be either Your Royal Highness or Your Grace

#### THE MODERATOR

is addressed in speech as Moderator, or as Dr \_\_\_\_\_ (or Mr \_\_\_\_\_, as the case may be) The formal manner of address in writing is  
Right Rev Sir,

I beg to remain, Right Rev Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

*Address of envelope—*

To The Right Rev The Moderator of The General Assembly  
of The Church of Scotland.

The social manner of address in writing is

Dear Moderator, or  
Dear Dr (or Mr) Smith,

I beg to remain, dear Moderator (or Dr or Mr Smith),  
Yours very truly (or sincerely),

*Address of envelope—*

To The Right Rev The Moderator of The Church of  
Scotland

#### EX MODERATORS

These dignitaries are designated The Very Reverend  
The formal manner of address in writing is

Very Rev Sir,

I beg to remain, Very Rev Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

The social manner of address in writing is:

Dear Dr. (or Mr) Smith,

I remain, dear Dr. (or Mr) Smith,

Yours sincerely,

*Address of envelope in both cases—*

To The Very Rev. Albert Smith (and if a Dr.), D D.

#### DEAN OF THE THISTLE AND CHAPEL ROYAL

Rules as for DEANS of the Church of England apply here (*see* p. 105).

#### OTHER CLERGY

Rules as for the Church of England apply (*see* p. 108), excepting that the titles of Vicar and Rector are not used. A minister in a regular parochial charge is often called The Minister (of the parish) or the Parish Minister.

### THE EASTERN CHURCH

#### PATRIARCHS

are personally addressed and referred to as Your Holiness or His Holiness. The style of address in writing is:

Your Holiness,

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your Holiness's obedient servant,

*Address of envelope—*

To His Holiness The Patriarch.

#### METROPOLITANS

are personally addressed and referred to as Your Grace and His Grace. The style of address in writing is:

Your Grace,

I am, Sir,

Your Grace's obedient servant,

*Address of envelope—*

To His Beatitude The Metropolitan of ———



## ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS

as for Colonial Archbishops and Bishops (*see* pp 102 and 104)

## ARCHIMANDRITES

Archimandrites are addressed and referred to in speech as Right Reverend Father The formal manner of address in writing is

Right Rev Father,

I beg to remain, Right Rev Father,  
Your obedient servant,

The social manner is

My dear Father,

I beg to remain, my dear Father,  
Yours sincerely,

## THE ABUNA OF ABYSSINIA

is personally addressed and referred to as Your Grace and His Grace The style of address in writing is  
Your Grace,

I am, Sir,

Your Grace's obedient servant

*Address of envelope—*

To His Beatitude The Abuna

## OTHER DENOMINATIONS

As a matter of courtesy, rules as for OTHER CLERGY of the Church of England apply (*see* p 108)

## THE JEWISH CHURCH

## MINISTERS

are addressed and referred to in speech as Mr Cohen

or Dr Cohen, according to degree The formal manner of address in writing is

Rev and dear Sir,

I am, Rev and dear Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

The social manner of address is

Dear Mr (or Dr) Cohen,

I am, dear Mr (or Dr) Cohen,  
Yours sincerely,

*Address of envelope in each case—*

To The Rev A Cohen, or  
To The Rev Dr A Cohen

#### RABBIS

are addressed and referred to in speech as Rabbi Cohen

The formal manner of address in writing is

Rev and dear Sir,

I am, Rev and dear Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

The social manner of address is

Dear Rabbi Cohen,

I am, dear Rabbi Cohen,  
Yours sincerely,

*Address of envelope—*

To The Rev Rabbi A Cohen

#### RABBI DOCTORS

are addressed and referred to in speech as Dr Cohen

The formal manner of address in writing is

Rev and dear Sir,

I am, Rev and dear Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

held by senior captains in special appointments. The title is used in speech both formally and socially in both classes. Although there is no equivalent title in the Army, there is in the Royal Naval Reserve so that the letters R.N. must be used in writing. The formal manner in both classes is

Sir,

I have the honour to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

The social manner is

Dear Commodore Beal,  
Yours sincerely,

*Address of envelope in every case—*

To Commodore Beal, R.N.

## CAPTAINS

The title is used in speech both formally and socially. The formal manner of address in writing is

Sir,

I have the honour to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

The social manner of address in writing is

Dear Captain Birch,  
Yours sincerely

*Address of envelope in both cases—*

To Captain Birch, R.N.

## COMMANDERS

This title is used both formally and socially in speech.

*Address of envelope in both cases—*

To Commander Bartlett, R.N.

## LIEUTENANT COMMANDERS

are called by this title socially and officially If brevity is desired Mr may be used but not Commander

*Address of envelope in either case—*

To Lieut Commander Sanders, R N

## LIEUTENANTS

are addressed socially and officially in speech as Lieutenant

*Address of envelope in either case—*

To Lieut Crane, R N

## SUB LIEUTENANTS

## MIDSHIPMEN

## CADETS

All are addressed in social and official speech as Mr Official and social envelopes are addressed

Sub Lieut Drake, R N

Midshipman Blake, R N

Cadet Hawke, R N

## TITLED OFFICERS

A hereditary or conferred title is preceded by the naval one

*Examples —* Admiral Sir Norman Blake

Captain The Honble Norman Birch, R.N

## CHAPLAINS

The Chaplain of the Fleet is addressed according to his rank as a clergyman The envelope may be addressed to The Chaplain of the Fleet, or with this designation added to the name Other chaplains are addressed as clergymen with the letters R N attached to their name

The social manner of address is:

Dear Dr. Cohen,

I am, dear Dr. Cohen,

Yours sincerely,

*Address of envelope—*

To The Rev. Rabbi Dr. A. Cohen.

THE CHIEF RABBI

is addressed and referred to in speech as Chief Rabbi.  
The formal manner of address in writing is:

Very Rev. and dear Sir,

I am, Very Rev. and dear Sir,

Your obedient servant,

The social manner of address in writing is:

Dear Chief Rabbi,

Believe me, dear Chief Rabbi,

Yours sincerely,

*Address of envelope—*

To The Very Rev. The Chief Rabbi, or

To The Very Rev. Dr. J. H. Hertz.

## THE ROYAL NAVY

THIS is the senior fighting service Titles which have duplicates in the Army rank higher in the Navy In these cases the abbreviation R N follows the name All ranks above that of sub lieutenant are addressed and referred to in speech by their professional title (unless they possess a higher title otherwise) A few general rules are given below

### ADMIRALS OF THE FLEET

Address of envelopes both formally and socially  
To Admiral of The Fleet Lord (or any other title) ———

In other respects according to peerage or other rank

### ADMIRALS

#### VICE-ADMIRALS

#### REAR ADMIRALS

Addressed in speech as Admiral Flint Only on envelopes are the graded titles used

The formal manner of address in writing is

Sir,

I have the honour to remain Sir,

Your obedient servant,

The social manner is  
Dear Admiral Flint,

### COMMODORES

This rank is of two classes, 1st and 2nd The former is permanent (and very rare), the latter only temporary and

## 124 TITLES AND FORMS OF ADDRESS DECORATIONS

Abbreviations are used immediately after the name, thus

To Captain Hawke, D S O , R N

To Lieut. Crane, D S C , R N

They should of course never be omitted

## CIVIL BRANCHES

The same rules apply as in the executive branch The full title is given in speech and writing although after the first introduction of say

Engineer Commander Brice

it would be cumbrous to continue the full title, so afterwards in conversation it may be Commander Brice

In writing the rule is

Dear Surgeon Commander Brice, *or*

Dear Paymaster Captain Ford

Envelopes are addressed—

To Engineer Rear Admiral Gunn, *or*

To Instructor Lieut Horton, R N

## THE ARMY

ALL ranks above that of lieutenant are addressed and referred to in speech by their professional title (unless they possess a higher one otherwise) Decorations and honours should never be omitted from envelopes

### FIELD MARSHALS

Address of envelope, both formally and socially

To Field Marshal Lord (or any other title) ———

In other respects according to peerage or other rank

### GENERALS

#### LIEUT GENERALS

#### MAJOR GENERALS

Addressed in speech as General Sands Only on envelopes are the graded titles used The formal manner of address in writing is Sir, the social manner is Dear General Sands

### BRIGADIERS

Addressed in speech and on envelopes as Brigadier Blank The formal manner of address in writing is Sir the social manner is Dear Brigadier Blank

### COLONELS

Addressed in speech and on envelopes as Colonel Howe The formal manner of address in writing is Sir, and the social manner Dear Colonel Howe



## LIEUT COLONELS

Are addressed in speech as Colonel Only on envelopes is the graded title used The regiment is added after the name, and any distinctions he may possess, thus

To Lieut Colonel H Newcombe, D S O , R H A

The formal manner of address in writing is Sir, the social manner Dear Colonel Newcombe

## MAJORS

## CAPTAINS

Addressed in speech as Major Shaw and Captain Shaw respectively The formal manner of address in writing is Sir, the social manner Dear Major (or Captain) Shaw

*Address of envelope—*

To Major (or Captain) E Shaw, 11th Hussars

## LIEUTENANTS

## SECOND LIEUTENANTS

Addressed in speech as Mr The formal manner in writing is Sir, the social manner Dear Mr Fry

*Address of official and service envelopes—*

To Lieut (or 2nd Lieut ) T W Fry, 2nd Life Guards

*Address of social envelope—*

To T W Fry, Esq , 2nd Life Guards

## RETIRED OFFICERS

do not have a regiment appended to their names It used to be the practice for retired officers under field rank to drop their title, but now a retired captain will be addressed by his rank if he chooses to use it

## CHAPLAINS

The Chaplain General to the Forces ranks as major-general, and there are four classes below him, ranking respectively as colonels, lieutenant colonels, majors, and captains. They are all addressed in speech and in writing according to their rank as clergymen. Envelopes to the chaplain general are addressed To The Chaplain General of the Forces, and other chaplains have the abbreviation C F added to the name.

## TITLED OFFICERS

A hereditary or conferred title is preceded by the military one, as

Colonel Lord John Bull, 10th Lancers  
General Sir James Horn

## DECORATIONS

Abbreviations are shown immediately after the name, thus

To Colonel Newcombe, V C.  
To T W Fry, Esq, M C, 2nd Life Guards

They should of course never be omitted

## THE ROYAL AIR FORCE

*THE* rules as for the Navy and the Army apply in general. All titles are used officially, but socially titles below the rank of flight lieutenant are not used. The various ranks are

MARSHAL OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE

AIR CHIEF MARSHAL

AIR MARSHAL

AIR VICE-MARSHAL

AIR COMMODORE

GROUP CAPTAIN

WING COMMANDER

SQUADRON LEADER

FLIGHT LIEUTENANT

FLYING OFFICER

PILOT OFFICER

# COMPARATIVE RANKS IN H M FIGHTING FORCES

ROYAL NAVY	ARMY AND ROYAL MARINES	ROYAL AIR FORCE
ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET	FIELD-MARSHAL	MARSHAL OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE
ADMIRAL	GENERAL	AIR CHIEF MARSHAL
VICE ADMIRAL	LIEUTENANT GENERAL	AIR MARSHAL
REAR ADMIRAL	MAJOR GENERAL	AIR VICE MARSHAL
COMMODORE	BRIGADIER	AIR COMMODORE
CAPTAIN	COLONEL	GROUP CAPTAIN
COMMANDER	LIEUTENANT COLONEL	WING COMMANDER
LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER	MAJOR	SQUADRON LEADER
LIEUTENANT	CAPTAIN	FLIGHT LIEUTENANT
SUB LIEUTENANT	LIEUTENANT	FLYING OFFICER
	SECOND LIEUTENANT	PILOT OFFICER

## THE LAW

THE various titles and offices are given alphabetically to facilitate reference.

### ALDERMEN

Addressed on the Bench as Your Worship Otherwise during office as Mr Alderman Official letters begin

Dear Sir,

Social letters begin.

Dear Mr Alderman, or

Dear Mr Alderman Jones

*Address of envelope—*

To Mr Alderman J Jones

### ATTORNEYS-GENERAL

are addressed in speech according to their own name and rank They are invariably K.C.s and rules as for King's Counsel apply On envelopes they may be addressed as The Attorney General or by their name and rank.

### COLONIAL JUDGES

Rules as for ENGLISH JUDGES apply (*see* p 131)

H.M. LIEUTENANTS OF COUNTIES (*see* Lieutenants of Counties)

## JUDGES

are addressed and referred to on the bench only as My Lord and His Lordship, otherwise as Sir The formal manner of address in writing is—

Sir,  
 I have the honour to be, Sir,  
 Your obedient and humble servant,

*Address of envelope—*

To The Honble Mr Justice Swift

The social manner is

Dear Mr Justice Swift,  
*If a knight*  
 Dear Mr Justice Swift, or  
 Dear Sir John

*Address of envelope—*

To The Honble John Swift, or  
 To The Honble Sir John Swift

## JUDGES OF COUNTY COURT

Addressed and referred to on the Bench as Your Honour and His Honour Socially they are addressed and referred to in conversation as Judge or Judge Jones Letters are addressed

Dear Judge, or  
 Dear Judge Jones

*Address of envelope both socially and officially—*

To His Honour Judge Jones

The title His Honour is now retained after retirement, in which case the address of envelope is

To His Honour Henry Jones

JUDGES OF THE COURT OF SESSION  
IN SCOTLAND

are addressed and referred to officially as My Lord and His Lordship

The formal manner of address in writing is  
My Lord,

I have the honour to be, my Lord,  
Your Lordship's obedient servant,

The social manner is

Dear Lord ———,

Believe me,  
Yours sincerely,

*Address of envelope in each case—*

To The Honble. Lord ———

The title is retained after retirement and is shared by his wife, who is known as Lady ——— and who keeps it even in widowhood unless she remarries

## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

Addressed on the Bench as Your Worship, and formally by letter

To The Right Worshipful ———, J P

Socially as an Esquire (*see p 95*)

## KING'S COUNSEL

In all respects as an Esquire (or according to rank), with the initials K C appended to the name on envelopes

## LADY MAYORESSES

Rules as for wives of Lord Mayors apply (*see p 134*)

LAW LORDS (*See LIFE PEERS, p 42*)

## LIEUTENANTS OF COUNTIES

are addressed according to their rank, e g ,

To His Grace The Duke of Middlesex, K G ,  
H M Lieutenant of ———

If he is a commoner the form is

To A Smith, Esq ,  
H M Lieutenant of ———

The title Lord Lieutenant is a mere colloquialism and has no official foundation

## LORD ADVOCATE OF SCOTLAND

is addressed as Sir (It is strictly more correct than My Lord, etc)

*Envelopes are addressed—*

To The Right Honble The Lord Advocate

## LORD OF APPEAL-IN ORDINARY

and his wife and children. Rules as for BARONS and BARONESES apply (*see pp 75 to 80*)

## LORD CHANCELLOR

The Lord Chancellor is addressed and referred to in speech and writing according to his rank in the peerage. Envelopes are addressed both formally and socially

To The Right Honble The Lord Chancellor

## LORD CHIEF JUSTICE

If a peer he is addressed and referred to accordingly. Otherwise as a Judge (*see p 131*)

*Envelopes are addressed both formally and socially—*

To The Right Honble The Lord Chief Justice of England



## LORD JUSTICE OF APPEAL

Addressed and referred to as a Judge (*see p 131*)

*Envelopes are addressed—*

To The Right Honble The Lord Justice ———

## LORD JUSTICE-CLERK

Addressed and referred to as My Lord and His Lordship.

*Envelopes are addressed—*

To The Right Honble The Lord Justice-Clerk

## LORD JUSTICE-GENERAL OF SCOTLAND

is addressed and referred to as My Lord and His Lordship

*Envelopes are addressed—*

To The Right Honble. The Lord Justice-General of Scotland.

LORD LIEUTENANTS OF COUNTIES (*See Lieutenants of Counties*)

## LORD MAYORS

The Lord Mayors of London, York, Belfast, Dublin, Adelaide, Brisbane, Hobart, Melbourne, Sydney, and Perth (Aust.) are entitled to the style Right Honble while they are in office Their wives (or the lady acting as Lady Mayoress) share the honours of the title, excepting in the case of the six Australian cities Their children do not.

The formal mode of address both in speech and writing is My Lord and My Lady, while socially they are addressed according to their own name and rank excepting on the envelope

*Address of envelope, formally and socially—*

To The Right Honble. The Lord Mayor of ———

To The Right Honble. The Lady Mayoress of ———

These rules apply to all other Lord Mayors excepting as to envelope, which should be addressed

To The Right Worshipful The Lord Mayor of \_\_\_\_\_

To The Right Worshipful The Lady Mayoress of \_\_\_\_\_

## LORD PROVOSTS

are addressed and referred to as My Lord and His Lordship Their wives do not share the title, although there is a modern tendency to refer to them as The Lady Provost

*Envelopes are addressed—*

To The Right Hooble The Lord Provost of Edinborough

To The Right Honble The Lord Provost of Glasgow

Others

To The Lord Provost of \_\_\_\_\_

## LORD OF SESSION

is addressed and referred to as My Lord and His Lordship.

*Envelopes are addressed—*

To The Hooble Lord \_\_\_\_\_

His wife is addressed in writing as Lady \_\_\_\_\_, and in other respects as the wife of a Baron (*see p 75*) Their children have no rank

## MASTER OF THE ROLLS

Rules as for JUDGES apply (*see p 131*)

*Address of envelope—*

To The Right Honble The Master of the Rolls, *or*

To The Right Honble (according to rank)

## MASTERS OF THE SUPREME COURT

are addressed according to own name and rank

## DECORATIONS AND HONOURS

### NAVAL, MILITARY AND AIR FORCE

THE Victoria Cross is the most distinguished of all decorations, and is conferred for valour in all branches of the fighting services. Since 1920 it has been extended to include women. The abbreviation V.C. takes precedence of all other decorations and honours.

The following is a table of other coveted decorations which should never be omitted in addressing a recipient in writing:

VICTORIA CROSS (Naval, Military, Air Force)	V.C.	
DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER (Naval, Military, Air Force)	D.S.O.	
(This takes precedence of M.V.O. of 4th Class.)		
DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS (Naval)	D.S.C.	
EFFICIENCY DECORATION (Auxiliary Overseas Forces)	E.D.	
MILITARY CROSS (Military)	M.C.	
DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL (Military)	D.C.M.	
MILITARY MEDAL	M.M.	
DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS (Air Force)	D.F.C.	
AIR FORCE CROSS (Air Force)	A.F.C.	
ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE DECORATION	R.D.	
GEORGE CROSS	} All Services and Civilian	G.C.
GEORGE MEDAL		G.M.
VOLUNTEER OFFICERS' DECORATION	V.D.	
TERRITORIAL OFFICERS' DECORATION	T.D.	

ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD. (*See pp. 85 to 91.*)

## IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER—I.S.O.

For members of the Civil Service, both male and female. It takes precedence after M.V.O. 4th Class.

## ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF HONOUR—C.H.

A comparatively recent order limited to fifty members, for which women are equally eligible with men. It carries no title, but holders use the initials C.H. after the name. It ranks in precedence after the 1st Class of the Order of the British Empire.

## ORDERS EXCLUSIVELY FOR WOMEN

THE ROYAL ORDER OF VICTORIA AND ALBERT	V.A.
THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF THE CROWN OF INDIA	C.I.
THE ROYAL RED CROSS	R.R.C.

## SUNDRY DISTINCTIONS

The following should always be used in addressing a letter, formal or otherwise, or where a full description is required:

ASSOCIATE OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY	A.R.A.
FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS	F.R.C.P.
FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS	F.R.C.S.
FELLOW OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY	F.R.S.
KING'S COUNSEL	K.C.
MEMBER OF COLONIAL PARLIAMENT	M.C.P.
MEMBER OF LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY (Colonial)	M.L.A.
MEMBER OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL (Colonial)	M.L.C.
MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT	M.P.
PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY	P.R.A.
PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL SCOTTISH ACADEMY	P.R.S.A.
ROYAL ACADEMICIAN	R.A.
ROYAL SCOTTISH ACADEMICIAN	R.S.A.

## MAYORESSES

are addressed on the Bench as Your Worship, otherwise as the wife or daughter of an Esquire (*see* p 95), or according to own rank Envelopes are addressed as for Mayors (*see below*)

## MAYORS

Addressed on the Bench as Your Worship, otherwise as an Esquire (*see* p 95), or according to own rank

*Envelopes are addressed—*

If mayor of a city

To The Right Worshipful The Mayor of ———

If mayor of a borough.

To The Worshipful The Mayor of ———

## PRESIDENT OF THE PROBATE, DIVORCE AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION

Rules as for Judges apply (*see* p 131)

*Address of envelope—*

To The Right Honble The President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division

## PROVOSTS OF SCOTTISH CITIES

As an Esquire (*see* p 95)

## RECORDERS

Rules as for MAYORS apply (*see above*)

## SERJEANTS AT-LAW

*The address of envelope should be—*

To Serjeant \_\_\_\_\_, *or*

To Mr Serjeant \_\_\_\_\_

Otherwise in all respects as an Esquire (*see p 95*)

## SHERIFFS

are addressed in court as My Lord Otherwise, officially and socially, as Sheriff \_\_\_\_\_

Opinion varies about the use of the following, but in any case the abbreviations for Deputy Lieutenant (D L) and Justice of the Peace (J P) should never be used in *private correspondence*

COUNTY COUNCILLOR	CC
DEPUTY LIEUTENANT	DL
FELLOW OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC	FRAM
FELLOW OF THE ROYAL ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY	FRAS
FELLOW OF THE COLLEGE OF PRECEPTORS	FCP
FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF ORGANISTS	FRCO
FELLOW OF THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY	FRGS
FELLOW OF THE ROYAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY	FRHist S.
FELLOW OF THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY	FRHS
FELLOW OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS	FRIBA.
FELLOW OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES	FS A
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE	JP
MEMBER OF THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL	LCC.

## THE UNIVERSITIES

It is difficult to find authentic information about the correct ways in which to address university officials, but the following seem to be accepted by custom

### CHANCELLORS

In speech they are addressed formally as Sir or (in the case of a peer) My Lord or Your Grace as the case may be More familiarly as Mr Chancellor

In writing the formal mode of address is

Sir (or according to peerage rank),

I am, Sir (My Lord),  
Your obedient servant,

The social manner is

Dear Mr Chancellor, *or more intimately*  
My dear Chancellor,

I am, dear Mr Chancellor (my dear Chancellor),  
Yours sincerely,

*Address of envelope in both cases—*

To The Rt Honble The Earl of Blank,  
Chancellor of the University of \_\_\_\_\_

### VICE CHANCELLORS

The rules as for CHANCELLORS apply (Dear Mr Vice Chancellor, etc.) excepting that the envelope is addressed thus

To The Right Worshipful The Vice-Chancellor of The  
University of \_\_\_\_\_



## HIGH STEWARDS

are addressed in speech according to their rank. In writing the formal mode is

Sir (or according to peerage rank)

I am Sir (My Lord)

Your obedient servant

The social manner is

My dear High Steward

I am, my dear High Steward

Yours sincerely,

*Address of envelope in both cases—*

To His Grace The Duke of Blank,

High Steward of The University of ———

## DEPUTY HIGH STEWARDS

As High Stewards

DIRECTORS

MASTERS

MISTRESSES

PRESIDENTS

PRINCIPALS

PROVOSTS

RECTORS

WARDENS

In speech they are addressed formally as Sir or Madam.  
Socially by name

In writing they are addressed formally as

Sir (or Madam)

Your obedient servant,

Socially the address is

Dear Master of ——— College.

Dear Mistress of ——— College.

Dear President of ——— College, etc.

*Address of envelope in both cases—*

To The Master of ——— College, etc.

## DEÁNS

of colleges are addressed according to their own name and rank. In the rare cases (cathedral colleges) where a dean is head he is a dean of the Church of England and must be addressed as such (*see* p. 105).

## PROFESSORS

The title is used in speech and writing, formally and socially.

Formally:

Dear Sir,

I am, dear Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Socially:

Dear Professor Dash,

Believe me,

Yours sincerely,

*Address of envelope in both cases—*

To Professor Dash.

## DEGREES

The custom established and used by the older universities is really the best to follow. The rule is that doctors in any faculty use the designation, while lower degrees (e.g. M.A., LL.B., B.Sc., etc.) are omitted.

## DOCTORS

Degrees are given by the older and most of the newer universities in seven faculties Divinity, Law, Literature, Medicine, Music, Philosophy and Science The following are the various styles and abbreviations

DOCTOR OF DIVINITY D D

DOCTOR OF LAWS LL D

Conferred by Cambridge and all other universities granting degrees in this faculty

DOCTOR OF CIVIL LAW D C.L.

This is the Oxford and Durham degree corresponding to the Cambridge LL D

DOCTOR OF LITERATURE Litt.D (Cambridge and Dublin)  
D Litt (Oxford and some others)  
D.Lit (London and Manchester)

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE M D (all universities except Oxford)

D M (Oxford University)

DOCTOR OF MUSIC Mus D (Cambridge)

D Mus (Oxford)

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY Ph D (Cambridge and others)

D Phil (Oxford)

DOCTOR OF SCIENCE Sc D (Cambridge and Dublin)

D Sc (Oxford and others)

## DOCTORS OF MEDICINE

The title has become so wedded to the medical profession that the reminder is needed that not all qualified medical men hold the final degree Those who do are addressed and referred to in speech as Dr Gray, and letters are addressed

To Thomas Gray, Esq M D

If a knighthood or baronetcy has been conferred, the address in speech becomes Sir Thomas Gray or Sir Thomas, and the envelope would be inscribed

To Sir Thomas Gray, M D , *or*  
To Sir Thomas Gray, Bt , M D

If a peerage has been conferred the address in speech and writing is according to rank (*see* under appropriate headings) with perhaps the degree of medicine added after the more important honours

Those medical men who have not taken the final degree are addressed in every way as if they have, excepting that their actual qualifications, such as M B , L R C P , would be substituted for M D on the envelope

There is also the firmly established custom in the medical profession of addressing surgeons both in speech and writing as Mr, and inscribing the envelope thus

T Gray, Esq , F R C S

although an exception to this rule is in the case of gynaecologists who, though surgeons, are addressed in every way as doctors

## DOCTORS OF DIVINITY

are usually but not always clergymen The degree can be taken by, or conferred on, laymen as well In the case of the clergy, they are addressed and referred to in speech as Dr Read Formal letters would begin Reverend Sir; social ones, Dear Dr Read, and the envelope in each case would be addressed

To The Rev James Read, D D

Doctorates in all other faculties are governed by the same rules, although the use of the title is not so universal, and is largely a matter of personal preference

## HONORARY DOCTORATES

The same rules for use apply as to other holders

## LESSER DEGREES

Letters denoting masters' and bachelors' degrees, which are, of course, most common, are not used even in university circles in ordinary correspondence, and socially they are not used at all. There are certain formal occasions on which members of learned professions would use them, such as in lists of lectures, etc., but a master's or bachelor's degree would not be appended to a doctor's. The reason for this is that in the older universities a doctor's degree is considered to include an M A—it cannot, in fact, be taken without it.

MASTER OF ARTS	M A.
BACHELOR OF ARTS	B A
BACHELOR OF LETTERS	B Litt.
BACHELOR OF DIVINITY	B D
MASTER OF LAWS	LL.M
BACHELOR OF LAWS	LL.B
BACHELOR OF CIVIL LAW	B C.L.
BACHELOR OF MEDICINE	M.B
BACHELOR OF MEDICINE	B M (Oxford)
BACHELOR OF MUSIC	{ B Mus
	{ Mus B
	{ Mus Bac.
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE	B Sc.

## DIPLOMATIC AND GOVERNMENT SERVICES

### AMBASSADORS

The formal and social manner of address in speech is Your Excellency or Sir The formal manner of address in writing is

My Lord (or Sir, according to rank),

I have the honour to be, my Lord (or Sir),  
Your Excellency's most humble and obedient servant,

The social manner in writing is

Dear Lord ——— (or according to rank),

I am, dear Lord ———,  
Yours very sincerely,

*Address of envelope (formal or social)—*

To His Excellency The Right Honble Lord Whitby, G.C.B.,  
H.B.M. Embassy,

Ambassadors' wives do not share their husbands' official title of Excellency, but are often afforded it by courtesy.

### CHAIRMAN OF THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL

Rules as for privy councillors apply (*see p 99*) excepting that the prefix Right Honble ceases on retirement

*Address of envelope—*

To A. G. Black, Esq. (or according to rank),  
H.B.M. Minister Resident, *or*  
H.B.M. Legation,

## VICEROYS

Rules as for AMBASSADORS apply (*see* p. 147), excepting that when in residence in the dependency his wife shares the honours of the title.

# INDEX

- Abbots, 114
- Abbreviations, 1 23
- Abuna of Abyssinia, 118
- Abyssinia, Abuna of, 118
- Admirals, 121, 129
  - of the Fleet, 121, 129
- Air Chief Marshals, 128, 129
- Air Commodores, 128, 129
- Air Force (*see* Royal Air Force), 128, 129
- Air Force Cross, 138
- Air Marshals, 128, 129
- Air Vice-M Marshals, 128, 129
- Aldermen, 130
- Ambassadors, 147
- Archbishops, Church of England
  - 101, 102
  - Children of, 103
  - Colonial, 102
  - Irish, 102
  - Retired, 103
  - Signatures of, 102
  - Wives of, 103
- Eastern Church, 117
- Roman Catholic, 109
- Archdeacons, 106
  - Retired, 107
- Archimandrites, 118
- Army, The, 125-127
  - Brigadiers, 125, 129
  - Captains, 126, 129
  - Chaplains, 127
  - Colonels, 125, 129
  - Decorations, 127, 138
  - Field Marshals, 125, 129
  - Generals, 125 129
  - Lieutenants, 126, 129
  - Lieut-Colonels, 126, 129
  - Lieut. Generals, 125, 129
  - Majors, 126, 129
  - Major Generals, 125, 129
  - Retired Officers, 126
  - Second Lieutenants, 126, 129
  - Titled Officers, 127
- Attorneys General, 130
- Baronesses, 75-80
  - Dowager, 76, 77
- Baronets, 81 84
  - Children of, 84
  - Widows of, 83
    - re marrying, 84
  - Wives of, 81 83
- Barons, 75 80
  - Children of Daughters of, 80
  - Children of Sons of, 80
  - Daughters of, 79
  - Eldes Sons of, 77
  - Married Daughters of, 80
  - Scottish, Eldes Sons of, 78
  - Widows of Younger Sons of, 79
  - Wives of Younger Sons of, 79
  - Younger Sons of, 79
- Bath, Order of the, 85
- Bishops Church of England, 104
  - Children of, 103
  - Colonial, 104
  - Irish, 103
  - Retired, 103
  - Scottish, 105
  - Suffragan, 104
  - Wives of, 105
- Eastern Church, 117 118
- Roman Catholic, 109-115
- British Empire, Order of the, 88
- Business Letters, 45



*Address of envelope—*

To The Right Honble. The Chairman of the London County Council, *or*

To The Right Honble. James Brown, Chairman of The London County Council.

## CHARGÉS D'AFFAIRES

take the place of ambassadors at embassies and of ministers at legations, while at a few posts the office is a permanent one. They rank below envoys-extraordinary in diplomatic circles, but the same rules apply (*see p 147*)

## CONSULS

*Envelopes are addressed—*

To George Smith, Esq.,  
H B M Agent and Consul-General, *or*  
H B M Consul-General, *or*  
H B M Consul, *or*  
H B M Vice-Consul,

In all other respects as an Esquire (*see p 95*).

ENVOYS-EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS-  
PLENIPOTENTIARY

rank below ambassadors, and are in charge of legations as ambassadors are of embassies. There are also one or two rare cases, as at Paris, where there is a minister as well as an ambassador. Rules as for AMBASSADORS apply (*see p. 147*), excepting in the case of a commoner, when the envelope would be addressed.

To J Winter, Esq., C.B.E. (or other distinction),  
H B M Envoy Extraordinary, *or*  
H.B.M. Legation,

GOVERNORS-GENERAL  
GOVERNORS

Rules as for AMBASSADORS apply (*see* p 147), excepting in the case of a commoner, when the envelope should be addressed

To His Excellency The Governor,

## LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS

Rules as for GOVERNORS apply.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN  
LORD PRIVY SEAL

Both addressed according to own title

## MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

According to rank, with M P after the name

## MINISTERS RESIDENT

(*See* RESIDENTS )

## PRIME MINISTERS

Rules as for PRIVY COUNCILLOR (*see* p 99), or according to rank.

## RESIDENTS

This position is similar but inferior to that of envoys-extraordinary The formal manner of address is Sir, and he is referred to as The Minister both formally and socially.

- Cadets, 123  
 Canons, Church of England, 107  
     Roman Catholic, 113  
 Captains, Army, 126, 129  
     Royal Navy, 122, 129  
 Cardinal Archbishops, 111  
 Cardinals, 110  
 Chairman of the London County Council, 147  
 Chamberlains of the Pope, 114  
 Chancellors, Church of England, 109  
     of Universities, 141  
 Chaplains, Army, 127  
     Royal Navy, 123  
*Chargés d'Affaires*, 148  
 Chief Rabbi, 120  
 Chiefs of Highland Clans, 92-93  
 Chiefs of Irish Families, 94  
 Children, of Archbishops, 103  
     of Barons, 84  
     of Bishops, 105  
     of Daughters of Barons, 80  
     of Daughters of Earls, 69  
     of Daughters of Marquesses, 61  
     of Daughters of Viscounts, 74  
     of Lord Mayors, 134  
     of Petresses in Own Right, 43  
     of Peers' Daughters, 44  
     of Sons of Barons, 80  
     of Sons of Viscounts, 74  
     of Younger Sons of Dukes, 52  
     of Younger Sons of Earls, 68  
     of Younger Sons of Marquesses, 60  
 Churches The, 101 120  
 Church of England, 101 109  
     Archbishops, 101 104  
     Bishops, 104 105  
     Canons, 107  
     Chancellors, 109  
     Clergy, 108  
     Colonial Archbishops, 102  
     Irish Archbishops, 102  
     Knighthoods, 109  
     Prebendaries, 107  
     Rectors, 108  
     Titled Clergy, 108  
     Vicars, 108  
 Church of Scotland, 115 117  
     Dean of the Thistle, 117  
     *Ex Moderators*, 116  
     Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly, 115  
     Ministers, 117  
     Moderator, The, 116  
     Parish Ministers, 117  
 Civil Branches, Royal Navy, 124  
 Clergy, of Church of England, 108  
     of Church of Scotland, 117  
     of Eastern Church, 118  
 Collaterals, 41  
 Colleges, Deans of, 143  
     Directors of, 142  
     Heads of Roman Catholic, 115  
     Masters of, 142  
     Mistresses of, 142  
     Presidents of, 142  
     Principals of, 142  
     Provosts of, 142  
     Rectors of, 142  
     Wardens of, 142  
 Colonial Archbishops, 102  
 Colonial Bishops, 104  
 Colonial Judges, 130  
 Commanders, R.N., 122, 129  
     of Knighthood, 86, 87, 88  
 Commercial Rules, 45  
 Commodores, 121, 129  
 Commoners, 95-97  
 Companions, of Honour, Order of, 139  
     of Knighthood, 86, 87  
 Comparative Ranks, 129  
 Conferred Titles, 42  
 Consuls, 148  
 Contents, vii xiv  
 Courses, 62-69  
     Dowager, 63, 64  
 County Court Judges, 131

- Courtesy Titles, 41  
 Crown of India, Imperial Order of, 139
- Daughters of Barons 79  
   Children of, 80  
   Married, 80  
 of Dukes, 49  
   Children of, 53  
   Married, 52 53  
 of Earls, 65 66  
   Children of, 69  
   Married, 68  
 of Esquires, 96  
 of Highland Chiefs, 93  
 of Marquesses, 57  
   Children of, 61  
   Married 60  
 of Viscounts, 74  
   Children of, 74  
   Married, 74
- Dean of the Thistle, 117
- Deans, 105  
   of Colleges, 143  
   Retired, 106
- Decorations, 124, 127, 138 140  
   Army, 127  
   for Women, 139  
   Royal Navy, 124
- Degrees, University 143 146
- Deputy High Stewards, 142
- Devolving Titles, 44
- Diplomatic Services. 147 112
- of Music, 144  
 of Philosophy, 144  
 of Science, 144
- Double Names, 98
- Dowager Baronesses, 76  
   Countesses, 63, 64  
   Duchesses, 40, 47 49  
   Marchionesses, 56-57  
   Peersesses, 40, 47, 56, 63 71, 76, 87, 90  
   Viscountesses, 71
- Dowagers, of Baronets, 83  
   of Knights, 90
- Duchesses, 47  
   Dowager, 47 48 49  
   Royal, 39
- Dukes 46-53  
   Children of Daughters of, 53  
   Children of Younger Sons of, 52  
   Daughters of 49, 50  
     Married 52 53  
   Eldest Sons of, 49  
   Royal, 39  
   Widows of Younger Sons of, 52  
   Wives of Younger Sons of, 51 52  
   Younger Sons of, 49
- Earls, 62 69  
   Children of Daughters of, 69  
   Children of Younger Sons of, 68  
   Daughters of, 65  
     Married 68

Efficiency Decoration, 138  
 Eldest Sons, of Baronets, 84  
     of Barons, 77  
     of Dukes, 49  
     of Earls, 64  
     of Marquesses, 57  
     of Scottish Barons, 78  
     of Viscounts, 72  
 English Primate, 101  
 Envoys-Extraordinary, 148  
 Esquires, 95-97  
     Daughters of, 96  
     Double Names, 98  
     Family precedence, 96  
     Right uses, 96  
     Sons of, 96  
     Wives of, 95  
     Wrong uses, 96-97  
 Ex Moderators, 116  
  
 Flight Lieutenants, 128, 129  
 Flying Officers, 128, 129  
  
 Garter, Order of the, 85  
 Government Services, 147-150  
 Governors, 149  
 Governors-General, 149  
 Group Captains, 128, 129  
 Gynaecologists, 145  
  
 High Stewards, 142  
     Deputy, 142  
 Highland Clans, Chiefs of, 92-93  
 H.M. Fighting Forces, Comparative Ranks, 129  
 H.M. Lieutenants of Counties, 153  
 Honorary Degrees, 146  
 Honorary Orders of Knighthood, 90  
 Honourables, 45, 66, 72, 77, 78, 90  
 Honours, 138-140  
 Hyphenated Names, 98  
  
 Imperial Order of the Crown of India, 139

Imperial Service Order, 139  
 Indian Empire, Order of the, 87  
 Introduction, 4  
 Irish Bishops, Church of England, 105  
     Roman Catholic, 112  
 Irish Chieftains, 94  
 Irish Primate, 102  
  
 Jewish Church, 118-120  
     Chief Rabbi, 120  
     Ministers, 118  
     Rabbi Doctors, 119  
     Rabbis, 119  
 Judges, 131  
     of County Court, 131  
     of the Court of Session, 132  
 Justices of the Peace, 132, 140  
  
 King, The, Address, in Speech, 38  
     Address, in Writing, 38  
 King's Counsel, 132  
 Knighthood, Orders of, 85-91  
     Bestowal on Clergy, 109  
     Honorary, 89  
     Newly Created Titles, 90  
     Promotion within, 83  
 Knights, 85-91  
     Bachelor, 90  
     Widows of, 90  
     re-marrying, 90  
  
 Lady, The Title of, 45  
 Lady Mayoresses, 132  
 Law, The, 130-137  
 Law Lords, 132  
 Lieutenant-Commanders, 125, 129  
 Lieutenant-Governors, 149  
 Lieutenants, Army, 126, 129  
     County, 133  
     Flight, 128-129  
     Royal Navy, 125, 129  
 Life Peers, 42  
 London County Council, Chairman of, 147

Lord, Advocate of Scotland, 133  
   Chamberlain, 149  
   Chancellor, 133  
   Chief Justice, 133  
   High Commissioner, 113  
   Justice Clerk, 134  
   Justice General of Scotland, 134  
   Justice of Appeal, 134  
   Lieutenants of Counties, 134  
   Mayors, 134  
     of Appeal in Ordinary, 133  
     Privy Seal, 149  
     Provosts, 135  
     of Session, 135  
 Maids of Honour, 98  
 Marchionesses, 54  
   Dowager, 56 7  
 Marquesses, 54 61  
   Children of Daughters of, 61  
   Children of Younger Sons of, 60  
   Daughters of, 57  
   Daughters of, Married, 60  
   Eldest Sons of, 57  
   Widows of Younger Sons of, 60  
   Wives of Younger Sons of, 59  
   Younger Sons of, 57  
 Marquises, 54  
 Marshal of the Royal Air Force,  
   128, 129  
 Master of the Rolls, 135  
 Masters, of Colleges, 142  
   of the Supreme Court, 135  
 Mayoresses, 136  
 Mayors, 136  
 Members, of Knighthood, 97  
   of Parliament, 149  
 Medical profession, 144 5  
 Metropolitans, 117  
 Midshipmen, 123  
 Military Cross, 138  
 Military Decorations, 138  
 Military Medal, 138  
 Ministers, Church of Scotland, 117  
   Eastern Church, 118  
   Jewish Church, 118

Ministers Plenipotentiary, 148  
 Ministers, Resident, 149  
 Mistresses of Colleges, 142  
 Moderator, 116  
 Moderators, Ex., 116 117  
 Monsignori, 113 114  
  
 Navy (*see* Royal Navy)  
 Newly Created Titles, 42, 84, 90  
  
 Officers of Knighthood, 97  
 Order, of Merit, 138  
   of the British Empire, 88  
   of the Garter, 85  
   of the Indian Empire, 87  
   of St Michael and St George,  
   of St Patrick, 85  
   of the Star of India, 86  
   of the Thistle, 85  
   The Royal Victorian, 87  
 Orders, for Women, 139  
   of Knighthood, Honorary, 90  
   Promotion within, 91  
  
 Parliament, Members of, 149  
 Patriarchs, 117  
 Peerage, The, 40-5  
   Commercial Addressing, 45  
 Peeresses, Dowager, 40, 47, 56, 63,  
   71, 76  
   in Own Right, 43  
   Children of, 43  
   Husbands of, 43  
 Peeresses re marrying, 40  
 Peers' Daughters Children of, 44  
   Husbands of, 44  
 Peers, Life, 42  
   not in Parliament, 42  
   Spiritual, 101  
 Pilot Officers, 128, 129  
 Plural Address, 45  
 Pope, The, 109  
   Chamberlains of, 114  
 Prebendaries, 107

President of the Probate, Divorce  
and Admiralty Divisions, 136  
Presidents, of Colleges, 142  
of Societies, 98  
Priests, 115  
Primate, of England, 101  
of Ireland, 102  
Prime Ministers, 149  
Primus, The, 105  
Princes, Royal, 39  
Princesses, Royal, 39  
Principals of Colleges, 142  
Privy Councillors, 99-100  
Professors, 143  
Pronunciations of Proper Names,  
24 37  
Proper Names, Pronunciations of,  
24 37  
Provincials, 114  
Provosts, Church of England, 106  
Retired, 106  
of Colleges, 142  
of Scottish Cities, 136  
Roman Catholic, 113  
  
Queen, The, Address, in Speech,  
38  
Address, in Writing, 39  
  
Rabbi, Chief, 120  
Doctors, 119  
Rabbis, 119  
Ranks, Comparative, 129  
Rear Admirals, 121, 129  
Recorders, 136  
Rectors, Church of England, 108  
of Colleges, 142  
Residents, 149  
Roman Catholic Church, 109-115  
Abbots, 114  
Archbishops, 111  
Bishops, 111 112  
Canons, 113  
Cardinals, 110  
Cardinal Archbishops, 111

Chamberlains of Pope, 114  
Heads of Colleges, 115  
Irish Bishops, 112  
Monsignori, 113  
Pope, The, 109  
Priests, 115  
Provincials, 114  
Provosts, 113  
Titular Sees, 112  
Royal Air Force, 128, 129  
Air Chief Marshal, 128, 129  
Air Commodore, 128, 129  
Air Marshal, 128, 129  
Air Vice Marshal, 128, 129  
Decorations, 138  
Flight Lieutenant, 128, 129  
Flying Officer, 128, 129  
Group Captain, 128, 129  
Marshal of the Royal Air Force,  
128, 129  
Pilot Officer, 128, 129  
Squadron Leader, 128, 129  
Wing Commander, 128, 129  
Royal Naval Reserve Decoration,  
138  
Royal Navy, 121 124, 129  
Admirals, 121, 129  
Admirals of the Fleet, 121, 129  
Cadets, 123  
Captains, 122, 129  
Chaplains, 123  
Civil Branches, 124  
Commanders, 122, 129  
Commodores, 121, 129  
Decorations, 124  
Lieutenants, 123, 129  
Lieutenant-Commanders, 123,  
129  
Midshipmen, 123  
Rear Admirals, 121, 129  
Sub-Lieutenants, 123, 129  
Titled Officers, 123  
Vice-Admirals, 121, 129  
Royal Red Cross, 139  
Royal Victorian Order, 87

- Royalty, addressing, in Speech, 38,  
39  
in Writing, 38, 39
- St Michael and St George, Order  
of, 87
- St. Patrick, Order of, 83
- Scottish Barons, 78
- Scottish Bishops, 103
- Serjeants-at law, 137
- Sheriffs, 137
- Sons, of Baronets, 84  
of Barons, 77 80, 91  
Children of, 80  
Widows of, 78, 79  
Wives of, 77, 79  
of Dukes, 49  
Children of, 49, 52  
Widows of, 52  
Wives of, 51  
of Earls, 64, 66, 91  
Children of, 68  
Widows of, 68  
Wives of, 67  
of Esquires, 96  
of Highland Chieftains, 92 93  
of Marquesses, 57  
Children of, 60  
Widows of, 60  
Wives of, 59  
of Scottish Barons, 78  
of Viscounts, 72 3, 84, 91  
Children of, 74  
Widows of, 73  
Wives of, 73  
spiritual Peers, 101  
squadron Leaders, 128, 129  
star of India, Order of the, 86  
Sub-Lieutenants, 123, 129  
Suffragan Bishops, 104  
Suggestions, vi  
Surgeons, 145
- Thistle, Order of the, 83
- Title, of Honourable, 41  
of Lady, 41
- Titled Clergy, 108
- Titled Officers, Army, 127  
Royal Navy, 123
- Titles, Courtesy, 41  
Devolving, 44  
Newly Created, 42, 84, 90
- Titular Sees, 112
- Universities, The, 141-146*
- University Colleges, Heads of,  
142, 143
- University Degrees, 143, 144  
Honorary, 146
- Vicars, 108
- Vice-Admirals, 121, 129
- Vice Chancellors of Universities,  
141
- Viceroy, 150
- Victoria and Albert, Royal Order  
of, 139
- Victoria Cross, 138
- Viscountesses, 70-74  
Dowager, 71 72
- Viscounts, 70-74  
Children of Sons of, 74  
Daughters of, 74  
Eldest Sons of, 72  
Married Daughters of, 74  
Widows of Eldest Sons of, 73  
Widows of Younger Sons of, 73  
Wives of Eldest Sons of, 72  
Wives of Younger Sons of, 73  
Younger Sons of, 73
- Volunteer Officers' Decoration, 138
- Wardens of Colleges, 142
- Widows, of Baronets, 83 84  
of Barons, 76  
of Dukes, 47  
of Earls, 63  
of Eldest Sons, of Barons, 78  
of Viscounts, 73
- Territorial Officers' Decoration, 138
- Territorial Titles, 46, 54, 62, 70